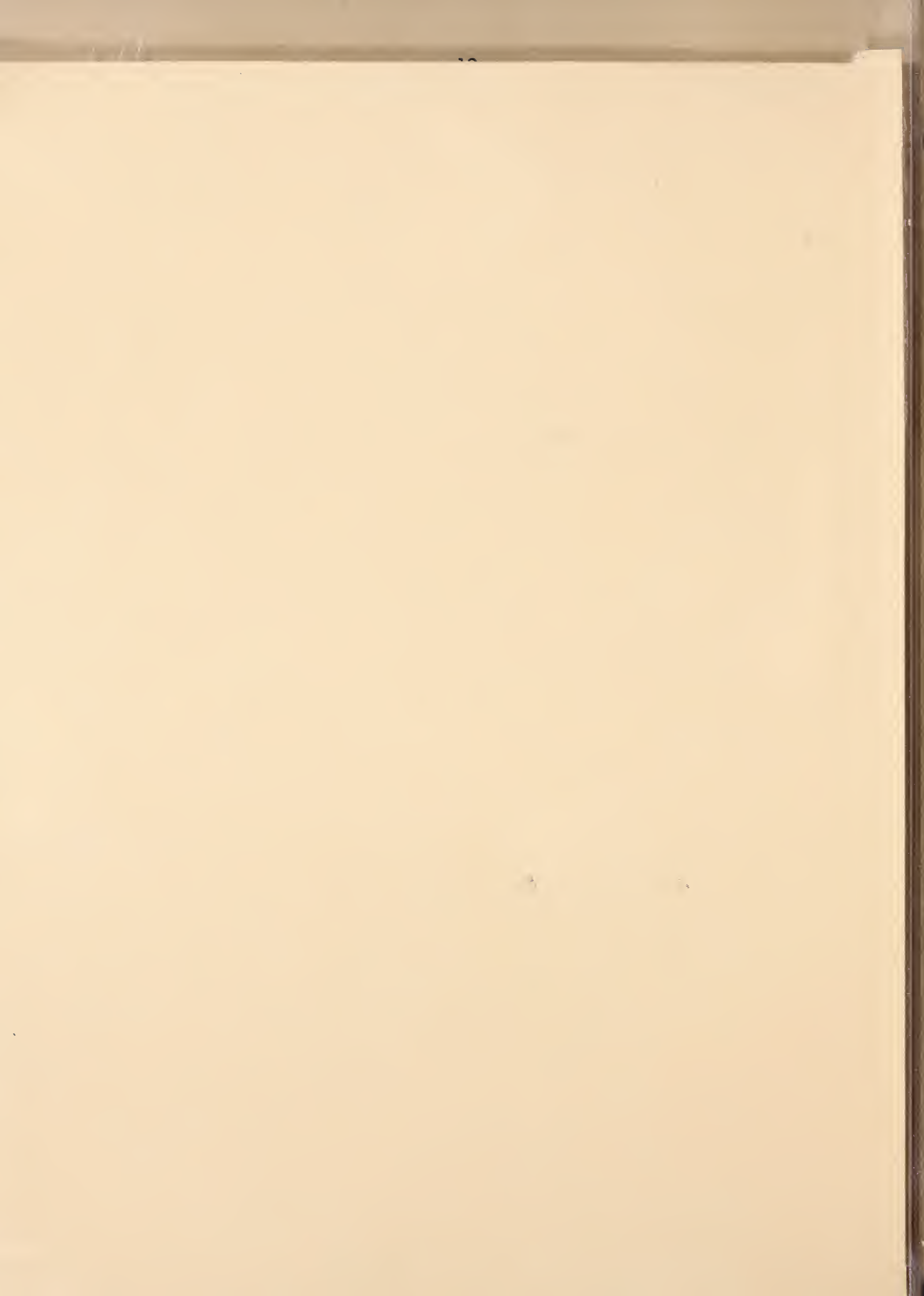


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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 1, 1930

Vol. IV, No. 1.

INSTITUTE OF METHODS IN RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was host to the research workers in the field of rural sociology during the week December 31, 1929 - January 4, 1930, gathered at the Bureau for a short school of methods in research. Sixty men and women from thirty-six colleges, universities and institutes, in twenty-four states and Canada and China were present. Research studies on population, standards of family living, and social attitudes were given special attention with respect to scope and methodology. The case-study method as an instrument of science provoked considerable discussion after a careful presentation by Dr. E. W. Burgess of the University of Chicago. Methods of studying social attitudes were presented by Dr. Stewart Rice, Professor of Sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, and by Dr. Gordon Allport, Professor of Psychology in Dartmouth College. Instructors from the Federal Government in various aspects of scientific methods were Dr. Truesdell and Mr. W. C. Smith, from the Bureau of the Census; Dr. O. E. Baker, Dr. M. Ezekiel, Dr. T. B. Manny, Mr. H. C. Wilcox, Mr. R. G. Hainsworth, and Mr. E. J. Way from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Dr. Woods, Director of Scientific Work of the Department, welcomed the group of research workers at a dinner at the Harrington Hotel; other speakers being Dr. W. H. Evans, Acting Chief, Office of Experiment Stations, Mr. H. R. Tolley, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Dr. Youngblood, Office of Experiment Stations. Dr. Dwight Sanderson of the New York State College of Agriculture presided at the dinner. This was the second institute of methods for the rural sociologists, the first being at Purdue University in 1927. A summary report of the Institute has been mimeographed and distributed. A few copies remain and may be had upon request by writing C. J. Galpin, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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MELVIN'S DISCUSSION OF "METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH ON RURAL POPULATION."

At the recent Institute of Methods in Rural Sociology, Prof. Bruce L. Melvin of New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University made the following statement on the importance of knowing the composition and elements of the population in any piece of rural research:

No sociological study of an area is complete without an analysis of sex, age, and occupations of the population of the area under consideration. That does not mean that many good publications have not been published without any references to these aspects; but it does imply that an interpretation of the status of the agencies, institutions, and organizations cannot be fully made without some knowledge of these factors of the rural population which works in and through the groups considered. This statement leads to the final point of the paper - that is, that the population studies of most value are those which are made with a definite purpose of finding the population structure that it may throw light upon the institutions and organizations and their activities, social change, social problems, and other sociological phenomena.

A high percentage of widows, widowers, and old people may indicate activities of an institutionalized and stereotyped nature without any manifestations of originality or virility. This situation is necessarily accompanied by a large number of homes without children which gives to a locality a paucity of stimulation for group adherence and the development of wholesome group programs. The research on which I am now engaged illustrates the last statement but only one or two examples can be offered.

In the open country are four localities which might be called areas of disorganization. Each of the areas is characterized by a high percentage of the families having no children, and few of the families having membership in a farm organization, or organized social groups like the lodge or the church. More of the families in these localities send to the mail order houses for their goods than is true for the families in the territory which is more or less organized. Also it is among these people that many problems are pertinent like poverty, poor housekeeping, dirt, and in some cases feeble-mindedness. A skewness from the normal population pyramid is the signpost to population problems in the rural sections as well as in the city, and along that line the research worker can afford to put much emphasis in formulating his projects, collecting, and tabulating data and writing bulletins.

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SECTION ON RURAL SOCIOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A full report of the Proceedings of the meetings of the Section on Rural Sociology will soon be printed in the American Journal of Sociology. The papers and discussions were on a high level and make a wide appeal. It is to be noted that there was an unusual attendance on the part of directors of experiment stations, directors of extension, agricultural economists and home economists as well as of sociologists teaching in the general field.

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NEW STEERING COMMITTEE.

The Rural Section of the American Sociological Society elected the following Steering Committee for the ensuing year:

W. A. Anderson, North Carolina, Chairman
W. F. Kumlien, South Dakota
T. B. Manny, Washington, D. C.

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PLACEMENT SERVICE.

The Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society, through the office of its secretary, will maintain a placement service during the current year. Forms have been prepared for those desiring positions and those having positions to fill. Upon request copies of applications on file will be furnished to employers, and the names of those seeking men will be sent to applicants. The service is limited to that of making the initial contact. Thereafter the negotiations between the parties will be carried on entirely by them. Those interested should write to Henry J. Burt, Secretary, Room 231 Agriculture Building, Columbia, Missouri.

AT COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For 188 weeks, without a single interruption, the Colorado Extension Service has broadcast over station KOA, Denver, programs dealing with phases of rural life. The Director of Extension feels that the social problems of rural life need stressing at present. Consequently, a considerable number of the talks given, deal with the social, educational, and general living conditions of farm folks. Often the programs have been in the form of debates, musicals, or patriotic talks. The college faculty folks and federal employees (of which there are a considerable number in Denver) are called upon perhaps even more than the Extension workers, because the Extension workers spend a good share of their time before the rural people of the State.

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LIBRARY-CN-WHEELS TOURS LOUISIANA.

A bookmobile was used by the Louisiana Library Commission as an exhibit at parish, district and state fairs this last fall. A prosaic delivery truck was remodelled into a travelling library with shelves on the inside holding volumes of fiction, travel, biography and other subjects. Shelves of books with fascinating titles were also painted on the exterior.

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AT LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

O. D. Duncan, who taught rural sociology last session, is now in charge of Purnell research in rural sociology at Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.

Fred C. Frey, professor and head of the Department of Sociology, received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota in December. His major field was rural sociology and his dissertation was entitled "Some Selective Phases of Rural-Urban Migration Based Upon University of Minnesota Matriculation Statistics and Achievement Records."

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THE LIBRARY OF THE OPEN ROAD.

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University issued last November an Extension Bulletin entitled, "The Library of the Open Road" by Ralph A. Felton and Marjorie Beal. This bulletin is commended to the attention of rural sociologists who have not yet made and published studies of the development of rural libraries in their respective states.

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A NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF COTTON MARKETING.

T. B. Manny, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has turned into the editorial office of the Bureau a manuscript embodying the results of a study in North Carolina and Alabama, entitled, "Farmer Experiences and Opinions as Factors Influencing their Cotton Marketing Methods." It is expected that this study will appear in a Circular of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the near future.

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. R. C. Smith, formerly county agent in Darke County, Ohio, has joined the staff in Rural Sociology. Mr. Smith holds the position vacated by Mr. J. P. Schmidt who resigned to become state director of farmers' institutes. Mr. Smith will carry on research in the field of Organization.

Manuscript for a bulletin on movement of open country population has been completed by C. E. Lively and P. G. Beck. The bulletin deals with the movements (occupational and spatial) of 1275 open country families in selected areas of Ohio.

Messrs. H. R. Moore and P. G. Beck are joint authors of a mimeograph on "Population Mobility and Assessed Value of Property in Their Relation to Rural School Finance," just issued.

A curriculum for the training of rural social workers has been organized at the Ohio State University and approved by the curriculum committee. It is administered jointly by the Departments of Sociology and Rural Economics and is under the personal direction of P. P. Denune and C. E. Lively.

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SOUTH DAKOTA RURAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

The 23rd Annual Conference of the South Dakota Library Association was held in Rapid City, October 9 - 12, 1929. This Conference gave over the entire first day to rural library developments, and the county library system was thoroughly discussed. Prof. W. F. Kumlien of the Department of Sociology at the State College, by means of charts and maps, gave a convincing survey of the South Dakota library situation. The lack of library facilities in rural sections of the state was quite evident. Prof. Kumlien advocated the county library system as a means of bringing book service to the farm homes of South Dakota.

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THE VERMONT COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE.

In an address given before the American Farm Economic Association, December 30, 1929, Dr. H. C. Taylor stressed the human factor in the development of Vermont in the following words:

"Recognizing that the land basis is only a potential factor, and that the quality of the people determines the character of the civilization of a given region, particular attention is being given to the study of the population of Vermont. The quality of the residual elements of the native Yankee stock is being studied. The substitution of foreign race elements for the native stock is being studied from the standpoint of its effect upon the quality of the life of the Vermont town and upon the ideals which have made the name of the Green Mountain state respected and loved throughout the nation. This subject includes a study of the ways and means of caring for the handicapped people. The population studies include the Eugenics Survey which was in progress under the direction of Dr. Perkins for two years prior to the organization of the Vermont Commission. In fact, the Comprehensive Survey which is being conducted by the Vermont Commission grew out of the work of the Eugenics Survey. This doubtless explains why the human factor and the life of the people are receiving unusual emphasis in our undertaking. In other states and nations the use of abandoned land has been the starting point in the work of rural commissions. Let us hope that their work will progress some day to the point where the life of the people will be central and the utilization of the land incidental to human welfare."

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RURAL SOCIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick is expected to give courses in various aspects of rural sociology during the session of the University of Virginia the coming summer.

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VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF RURAL AFFAIRS.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, has just issued a bulletin of 187 pages containing the proceedings of the First Institute of Rural Affairs, July 30 - August 2, 1929. "Plans are now under way for a greatly enlarged Institute of Rural Affairs to be held at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute next summer."

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INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

For the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia August 3 - 16, 1930, Dr. C. J. Galpin will lead a round-table on the general subject of NATIONAL COUNTRY LIFE QUESTIONS.

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Rural Organizations.

"Rural Organizations and the Farm Family," by E. L. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Kolb, Creagh Inge and A. F. Wileden, Research Bulletin 96, is now available from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. This embodies the results of a combined statistical and case method study of the organization behavior of farm families and individuals in 12 selected rural school districts of Wisconsin. The purpose of the study was "to examine the influence of certain conditioning factors and to throw light on the question of what may be expected of the farm family with respect to participation in organization activities." The study was conducted in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmer's Standard of Living.

E. L. Kirkpatrick addressed groups at the Iowa State College and Michigan State College Farm and Home Week programs on "Factors in Cost and Standard of Living of Farm Families."

Drama Tournament.

The Stoner Mother's Club representing Dane County, the Kinnick-innic Community Club representing St. Croix County and the Mygatts' Corners Community Club representing Racine County were winners of first, second and third places in the third annual Wisconsin Adult Drama Tournament held at Madison, Wisconsin during Farmer's Week, February 3 - 7, 1930. The plays presented by these three clubs were "Seeing Things Right," by Mrs. Carl Felton, "One Hundred Dollars," by Ida Lublenski Ehrlich and "Rats," by Geo. L. Mountford.

Eleven groups representing as many counties participated in the preliminaries which also were held at Madison during Farmer's Week. Approximately 125 local clubs, with a total of more than 1000 participants, entered the contest.

About 3000 persons attended the final tournament at Madison, which was in charge of a state executive committee, composed of K. L. Hatch, J. H. Kolb and A. F. Wileden. The executive committee was assisted by experts from the Department of Speech and by the personnel of the Blue Shield Country Life Club of the University of Wisconsin.

Amerian Country Life Association Conference.

The annual Conference of the American Country Life Association for 1930 will be held at Madison, Wisconsin, October 8, 9 and 10 in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin and other institutions, agencies and organizations. The theme of the Conference will be "Rural Standards of Living." K. L. Hatch, director of Agricultural Service, is chairman of the conference executive committee. J. H. Kolb, head of the Rural Life Section, is chairman of the program and A. F. Wileden, extension rural sociologist, is in charge of promotion throughout the state.

The Student Section of the Conference for this year will be planned primarily by students themselves. A preliminary meeting of student delegates from collegiate rural life, 4-H, junior grange and other similar clubs will be held in Madison sometime in March to "set up" the program and to consider student interests in the American Country Life Association. Local clubs desiring to send a delegate to the March meeting, with a part of the expenses to be met by the American Country Life Association, are asked to correspond at once with E. L. Kirkpatrick.

ALLIANCE OF RURAL SCOUTING AND 4-H CLUB WORK.

The National Committee on Rural Scouting at its annual December meeting made to the National Council of Boy Scouts of America the following recommendations:

"We commend the progress that has already been made in working out cooperative relations with the Federal 4-H Club work, the Smith-Hughes Vocational Schools, the Public Schools and other agencies, and we urge that this plan be promoted and developed on a nation-wide basis in order that misunderstanding, duplication and unnecessary friction be eliminated.

"We recommend that greater care be given in the selection of leaders for Rural Areas with a view to their special qualifications to succeed in organizing, developing and supervising Rural Scouting. Candidates should be questioned with reference to their experience and training in Rural life."

The Chairman of the National Committee on Rural Scouting of the Boy Scouts of America is John P. Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa. Among other members are Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Illinois, R. A. Pearson, College Park, Maryland, C. B. Smith, Extension Service, Washington, D. C., and C. J. Galpin, Washington, D. C.

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RURAL AND URBAN LIVING STANDARDS IN VIRGINIA.

The Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia under the direction of Dr. Wilson Gee has recently published Monograph No. 6 entitled, RURAL AND URBAN LIVING STANDARDS IN VIRGINIA. This statistical study makes another addition to the comparison between farm families and city families. A valuable table is included giving the average quantity of the various food stuffs consumed by 137 farm families and 140 urban families in pounds per man per year. The outcome indicates considerable deficiency in mineral-yielding foods in the urban diet. The farm families show a relatively low consumption of iron. "Compared with a standard for well-proportioned diet the food consumed on the farm contained too large a proportion of cereals and not enough fruits and vegetables. The urban family depended too largely on fatty foods, sweets, and cereals and not enough on milk, cream and cheese, and fruits and vegetables."

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AN AMERICAN FOLK SCHOOL.

The daily schedule of Ashland College, Grant, Michigan (which styles itself an American folk school) is as follows:

January 6th to March 15th, 1930.

Approximate Daily Schedule, Except Sunday.

Rising bell 7:00, breakfast 7:30, morning meeting 8:30. Two or three class periods during the morning 9:00 to 12:00. Lunch 12:00. Quiet hour 1:00 to 2:00. 2:00 to 3:30 special activities such as hand-crafts, drama, gymnastics, folk dancing, leading group singing, etc. Tea (light refreshments) 3:30. Late afternoon free. Coasting, skating and skiing may often be in order. The group will probably use an afternoon each week for a hike through the countryside, including perhaps a visit to a farm home. Dinner 6:00. Evenings free.

Evenings may be used as the students choose. Some possibilities are: Reading aloud, student meetings, special interests such as music, poetry or study of special problems. Young people of the community will come in one evening each week for games, folk dancing (includes square dancing) and singing. An evening gymnastics class for local young people may be organized. All people of the community (young and old) will probably gather at the school on Sunday evenings for lecture or discussion, singing and "coffee." All schedules are always flexible to meet the needs of the occasion. All schedule making is in the hands of the group.

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SOCIAL STUDY MADE BY UNPAID VOLUNTEERS.

The Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia has just issued Institute Monograph No. 7, entitled, FORT LEWIS: A COMMUNITY IN TRANSITION. This study was made under the direction of Prof. Floyd Nelson House. Prof. House makes a statement in the introduction that the study was largely undertaken for the sake of finding out what could be done in the way of a comprehensive study of a local community on the basis of data collected entirely or almost entirely by unpaid residents of the community. An important general conclusion of the study seems to be that the Fort Lewis community may be regarded as "a community in transition," - in transition from an independent rural community to an outlying suburb or residential district of a city.

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FROM NEIGHBOR TO HIGH DWELLER.

A Monograph of 140 pages has been published by the University of Southern California. It is a sociological study by Bessie Averne McClenahan, Professor of Sociology, entitled, THE CHANGING URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD. Chapters that will interest rural sociologists are Participation in Relation to Residence; Crises and Means of Control; Social Changes. One result of this intensive study of the life of an urban area is stated as showing "little logic for belief in the ultimate success of the efforts to revive the neighborhood"....."The changing relationships of people

growing out of their efforts to live together in some degree of harmony, seems to preclude the satisfaction of the desires of men and the attainment of their cherished values within the narrow confines of a limited local area. Today, communalities appear to be a definite phase of organized social life. At the same time, every family and person has locus and every activity must be carried on in some place. Therefore, any deliberate attempts at group organization to be effective and to accord with, and not run counter to, the prevailing trends of social organization, must have regard for the values of locality, and community-mindedness must somehow be translated into a code of community-responsibility."

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THE NEW RUSSIAN MIR.

The BERLINER TAGEBLATT of September 11, 1929 contains an interesting article by Paul Scheffer, entitled THE NEW MIR. A paragraph is here translated.

"In the southern part of the Rayon of Saratov, already approaching the newly created 'Lower Volga Rayon,' which is about as big as Germany, I met with a wholesale farm establishment on the collective system, a 'Kolchos', which offers a useful example of the effects of the socialization policy practices now for about one year with an ever-increasing exertion of will power and money by the dictating party in Russia. This 'Kolchos' was produced as if by magic in August of last year. The whole village took part. There were no preliminary formalities as found elsewhere. The members were precipitated directly from the 'individual economy' into the socialist mode of operation, which meant to them as much as giving up a great deal of their personal property in favor of a community of economy and, in a wider sense, a community of life still to be formed. The land in this 'Kolchos' is socialized. And so is also the farming implements and equipment and the live stock. But not yet the life of the members. They live separately with their children and, above all, they cook and eat their meals separately. The members of the 'Kolchos' share in the annual profits in proportion to the daily work done during the year. Wages are divided into six grades, but occupations alternate, so that by the end of the year there has been at least a partial adjustment. Before the profits are divided - there are profits - daily allowances averaging between 70 and 75 kopeks are paid, mostly in provisions of all kinds, most of which are furnished by the cooperative store of the village. An agriculturist draws up an economic plan for the whole year. The work done by this agriculturist, who usually also acts as adviser to other 'Kolchoses' as well, is paid by his clients (customers). The village is divided into groups, which are always kept in connection - in close connection, - by representatives with the 'administration', consisting of a superintendent and four members. As could be observed elsewhere too, the Board of Directors was composed not only of peasants but of the 'village intelligenzia' and 'aspiring' workmen told off by the Party."

Apparently the poorer the peasant, the more heartily he embraces the new order of collective farming. The richer the peasant, the more resistant he is to the 'Kolchos.' In fact the 'Kulak' - the wealthy farmer who has long gone under the nickname Fist (the translation of Kulak) - is resistant to the point of rebellion, and his resistance is met with police power.

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THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE.

The 4th International Congress for the Improvement of Rural Life will be held at Liege, Belgium, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August, 1930.

The Congress will include four sections.

The First Section.

Progress in bringing about in rural districts:

- a. Hygiene
- b. Comfort
- c. Reduction of hand labor
- d. Economy

The Second Section.

Progress in bringing about through public and private services in rural districts:

- a. Running water, distribution of drinking water, discharge of water and waste
- b. Sewage
- c. Modern lighting
- d. Telephone and other communication
- e. Means of developing the instruction of rural people by scientific visual devices

The Third Section.

Progress in bringing about improvements in the well-being of the rural districts:

- a. Intellectual
- b. Moral
- c. Artistic
- d. Recreational

The Fourth Section.

The ruralization of the country:

- a. Examination of the Italian program of the struggle against the urbanization of country life.
- b. Examination of a general program of measures to be taken for the improvement of country life.

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THE MEXICAN IMMIGRANT.

Dr. E. S. Bogardus, Professor of Sociology, University of Southern California, has prepared an annotated bibliography on the Mexican immigrant. This little document is available from the Council on International Relations, 715 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California. Two subjects will be of interest to rural sociologists in this document, namely, first, there are the studies of the Mexican immigrant's culture traits and backgrounds; second, a considerable number of local studies of Mexican immigrant communities in the United States have been made and reported upon briefly in print.

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A COUNTY PROGRAM IN CANADA.

A striking mimeographed document in manila covers from Canada entitled, "The First Five Years of the Grenville County Agricultural Development Programme and County Projects for 1930," outlines the agricultural and social development of a county which has taken for its slogan a quotation from Lundquist and Carver's "Rural Sociology."

"Under all - the land,
Over all - the people."

"Of all the physical factors that influence the life of man the most important is soil. The stores of plant food contained in the soil are, in a special economic sense, the source of life of the people."

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LIVING CONDITIONS OF JAPANESE FARMERS.

In a recently issued Monograph by Dr. S. Nasu, Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, entitled "Land Utilization in Japan" (in English) appears an interesting chapter on FARMERS' CONDITIONS OF LIVING. In this chapter, Dr. K. Takaoka is quoted as making some valuable comparisons of the Japanese farmers' standard of living with the American farmers' standard of living. Dr. Takaoka will be remembered by some people as having been in America several years ago studying American agriculture. One of the interesting observations made in this chapter is that Japanese farmers have to spend a large portion of their small income for "ceremonial" which "includes present-giving, feast-making in connection with the attainment of manhood, marriage, funeral, etc. This is a time-honored custom consistently followed by farmers, and signifies plenty of pleasure, consolation, and fellowship. In this sense, Japanese farmers are fitly described as still strongly characterized by feudal traits."

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GERMAN FARMERS MIGRATE FROM SIBERIA.

Advices from England indicate that the Soviet authorities have given permission for German colonists who have abandoned their farms in Siberia to leave the country on payment of twenty pounds per adult for exit visas. Over four thousand of these migrants who are fair-haired, German-speaking Mennonite, Lutheran and Baptist colonists have travelled almost two thousand miles from the Slavgorod district of Western Siberia in the hope of obtaining permission to quit the country into which their ancestors migrated more than a century ago. These peasants attribute their decision to the fact that life has been made intolerably difficult for the farmer who wishes to manage his own holding instead of joining one of the collective farms which are being so strenuously promoted by the Soviet Government. They assert also that they are unwilling to have their children subjected to the atheistic instruction which is now compulsory in Soviet schools. Germany offers little outlet for these people and their eyes are turned rather to Canada or South America.

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RURAL FOLK MUSEUMS.

Any one who has visited the open-air museums in either Oslo, Norway, Copenhagen, Denmark, or Stockholm, Sweden, will readily appreciate the movement in England to follow the lead of the Scandinavian countries and establish on English soil an open-air museum. The English proponents of the open-air museum urge it as a means of "preserving the spirit of England, - the spirit which has always fostered old ways and mellow thoughts and thus has retained the fundamental sanity which has served the country better than much logic and many fine new systems."

Rural sociologists in the United States might well become interested in the rural folk outdoor museums, as a means of saving from disappearance or decay, the early houses of American settlers, their barns, school houses, churches; their makeshift implements, vehicles, furniture, - and all in place, every item being an original. Where is there extant an old colonial plantation house with slave quarters? The prairies had sod houses; the southwest the adobe; New England its log house and stockade. Henry Ford has begun on the idea. Every state has its rural pioneer life to portray, rich in "old things - quiet things - slow things - mellow things."

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

Another book in the Century Rural Life Books Series, edited by C. J. Galpin, is in the press and will soon be issued. The title of the book is RURAL MUNICIPALITIES. The author is T. B. Manny of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR RURAL SOCIAL WORKERS.

The Russell Sage Foundation Library published in December, 1929, a four-page leaflet or bulletin, entitled RURAL LIFE FROM THE ASPECT OF THE SOCIAL WORKER: SELECTED REFERENCES TO RECENT MATERIAL. Copies may be obtained from the publishers, The Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City, at ten cents each.

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COMMEMORATION OF THE RISE AND GROWTH OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

In the "Official Record, U. S. Department of Agriculture," of January 23 appeared the following:

"At the time of the annual meetings of the American Sociological Society in Washington, D. C., December 29, the rural sociologists gave a dinner in honor of Dr. C. J. Galpin, commemorating his service to country life over a period of 20 years. Doctor Galpin is in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Dr. E. A. Ross, professor of sociology, University of Wisconsin, was toastmaster, Dr. H. C. Taylor, economist of the Vermont Country Life Commission, was the principal speaker. Prof. A. Z. Mann, of Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago, spoke on Doctor Galpin's contribution to the country church. The event was attended by many of Doctor Galpin's students of other years and by sociologists, economists, officials of the Department of Agriculture, and representatives of various State agencies interested in social problems. In remarks of appreciation, Doctor Galpin said he interpreted the occasion as a commemoration of the remarkable rise of rural sociology to a place of importance in the curricula of agricultural colleges and other colleges and universities and in theological seminaries."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 1, 1930.

Vol. IV, No. 2.

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

The third year's competition for awards of fellowships provided by the Social Science Research Council attracted a large number of applicants. A noticeable feature was the large and strong representation from the field of rural sociology. The list of appointees and alternates in the field of rural sociology, together with their present connection and the institutions which they expect to attend, is as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Present Connection</u>	<u>Univ. to be Attended</u>
Beck, Philip G.	Ohio State University	University of Chicago
Beers, Howard W.	Cornell University	University of Chicago
Hamilton, Charles H.	Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station	Columbia University
Johansen, John Peter	University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin
Loomis, Charles P.	North Carolina State College	University of Minnesota
Smith, T. Lynn	University of Minnesota	Harvard University
Whetten, Nathan L.	University of Minnesota	University of Minnesota
<u>Alternates</u>		
Dorn, Harold F.	Cornell University	University of Wisconsin
Taylor, Edward A.	University of Minnesota	Harvard University

The reports received by the Committee from the institutions attended by holders of fellowships during the first two years, supplemented by personal contacts with the men during and after their year of fellowship work, is convincing that this fund is accomplishing in a very large way the purposes for which it was intended. It seems clear that competition for appointments will continue to be keen in the two remaining years for which the fund is available. Those interested in securing consideration should bear in mind that application blanks are sent out on December 1 and must be filed by February 1. At least half a dozen applications were unable to be considered this year because of the lateness in filing.

THE 1930 AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The American Country Life Conference announces in a small illustrated folder the 1930 Annual Conference at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, October 7 - 10. The 1930 Conference committee is as follows:

K. L. Hatch, Madison, Wisconsin, Chairman

Geo. Farrell, R. J. Baldwin, R. K. Bliss, F. W. Peck, A. Z. Mann, Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, John Callahan, Mrs. Katherine Van A. Burns

J. H. Kolb, Chairman of Program

E. L. Kirkpatrick, Chairman of Student Affairs

Andrew Hopkins, Chairman of Publicity

Robert Amundson, Chairman of Arrangements

Further information may be obtained by writing Arthur L. Wileden, Wisconsin Secretary, Madison, Wisconsin; or W. H. Stacy, Field Secretary, Ames, Iowa.

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NEW LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

An up-to-date list of the publications of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life together with publications of the agencies co-operating with the Division, has been multigraphed and may be had upon application.

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RURAL SOCIOLOGISTS READY FOR POSITIONS.

Several young men who have received high-grade training in sociology and rural sociology, with minors in agricultural economics and social statistics, holding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, are ready for appointment to sociological positions in agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations, or state universities. These men should be placed at once on sociological staffs, and not be compelled to go into agricultural economics. Now is the time for the state colleges which have failed to adopt the provisions of the Purnell Act with respect to sociological research, to take on some good men to start programs of sociological research.

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SANDERSON GOES ON THE AIR.

Dwight Sanderson recently gave a radio talk over the Cornell University Radio Station WEAI on the subject "The Rural Municipality - A New Unit for Rural Government." Dr. Sanderson made the following statements:

"It must also be recognized that rural New York is not so thickly populated as it was a century ago, while the standard of living of farmers has very greatly advanced and they now desire institutions and facilities which were undreamed of by their grandfathers.

"In spite of the fact that many feel that rural government might well be administered entirely by the county, and although this is done with more or less success in a considerable number of states, I believe that there are certain local needs which may be better administered by a local government, if it were adapted to modern conditions. Rural communities need modern fire departments, local road systems, high schools, community buildings, libraries, public health nurses, and similar institutions and facilities which should be under local control. But these modern institutions cannot be maintained at every cross-roads hamlet, and if they are to be maintained they must be located at a conveniently central point in an area large enough to give them adequate patronage and support. Inevitably they are located at the larger villages, the villages which are large enough to support a bank, a good hardware store, a moving picture theatre and similar business concerns. These villages of from 500 to 1500 population are the existing business and social centers of a surrounding territory of approximately five miles radius containing an equal or larger number of farm people. Our studies show that villages of this size are becoming increasingly important as community centers, while the smaller villages are unable to compete with them. Such an area with its village center would form a natural social and economic unit for the maintenance of those institutions and services necessary for the convenience of its people.

"I do not expect to see any plan of this sort put into effect in the near future, but I urge it upon your consideration because it is high time we should recognize the fact that town (township) government as it now exists in New York State is out-of-date and we should consider what type of local government is best adapted to meet the present needs of rural life. We need to get away from the idea that there is something fixed and sacred about the town (township) as a unit of local government, no matter how well adapted it may have been to the conditions of 50 or 100 years ago. We are living in the middle of the twentieth century and we need to face the problems of today with the same spirit that our forefathers did in their day and generation."

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RURAL LEADERSHIP SUMMER SCHOOL.

The University of Wisconsin announces the 9th Annual Rural Leadership Summer School, June 30 - July 11, 1930. This school is intended primarily for the clergy and lay workers in the country and small-town churches and communities. Its emphasis centers upon the great fundamental social units in rural society. For the fourth time a special group of women workers will be included in the membership of the school. Wives of clergymen are welcome to all regular sessions, and especially welcome to sessions arranged particularly for the women's group.

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RURAL LIBRARY EXTENSION INSTITUTE.

A Rural Library Extension Institute will be held under the auspices of the American Library Association Committee on Library Extension, in connection with the Ninth Annual Rural Leadership Summer School of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, June 30 to July 18.

Through the cooperation of the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship, library courses are made possible by a small grant from the Carnegie Corporation from a fund set aside for library schools.

The Institute is planned for experienced, professional librarians, not for beginners. As the attendance will necessarily be limited, applicants with library extension experience, or assurance of extension work, will be given preference.

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A RESURVEY OF WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

Mr. Robert A. Polson, now holding a fellowship under appointment from the Committee on Fellowships in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, under the Social Science Research Council, is making a resurvey of Walworth County, Wisconsin, to compare with the original analysis of Walworth County into social areas, made by C. J. Galpin between August, 1911, and July, 1913, and printed as Research Bulletin No. 34 by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Wisconsin in 1915. It is expected that important social changes will be revealed in Mr. Polson's study.

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FARM FAMILY LIVING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of North Carolina State College of Agriculture has recently published Technical Bulletin No. 37, entitled, "Factors Influencing Living Conditions of White Owner and Tenant Farmers in Wake County," by W. A. Anderson, Sociologist, North Carolina Experiment Station. Dr. Anderson has made a path-finding study in the field of standards of living by the use of gross, partial, and multiple correlation methods. His analysis of the influence of various factors upon family living of Wake County owners and tenants reveals some quite traditional habits of farmers. It appears, for example, that increase in income of owners and tenants is not accompanied by any significant increase in the proportion of the expenditures used for cultural goods. Evidently farmers in Wake County, North Carolina, are still putting their surplus earnings into the business enterprise rather than into the "higher" goods of living.

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PRELIMINARY STUDENT CONFERENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Fifty delegates representing 16 colleges and universities were in attendance at the preliminary conference staged at Madison, Wisconsin, March 28-30, in cooperation with Blue Shield Country Life Club to "set up" the Student Section Program of the 1930 American Country Life Association Conference.

The program consisted of three sessions of a discussion nature and three sessions of an acquaintanceship and fellowship nature. The first of the discussion sessions was given to the set-up of the student section of the conference for 1930. The main part of the student section program will center on Friday, according to the decision of the group. Activities will start on Wednesday morning, October 8, with the reception for incoming students. This is the second day of the general conference. The students will fit in to the main conference program during Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday morning. Following the close of the general conference at Friday noon they will continue in session for further consideration of the application of the things gained from the general conference to the student rural life program.

The goals around which the student conference will be built are (1) friendship, (2) instruction and (3) inspiration. These will be considered in regard to the activities of student clubs interested in rural life. The program will be built particularly around (1) the local club's extension activities for improving the standard of living of rural communities with which they come in contact, and (2) the result of club activities in training its members in leadership in improving rural standards of living.

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RURAL COMMUNITY ANALYSES IN CONNECTICUT.

Prof. J. L. Hypes of the Connecticut Agricultural College is stimulating his students to make sociological analyses of rural communities in Connecticut and nearby states. Up to the present time the students of rural sociology at Connecticut Agricultural College have made 101 sociological analyses of rural communities. Suggestive plans of reorganizing these communities followed each analysis. Dr. Hypes is to be congratulated on the mimeograph report which he puts out from time to time containing selected analysis by members of his class in rural sociology.

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SOCIAL CHANGES IN RURAL LIFE.

In the special issue, May, 1930, of the American Journal of Sociology, appears an article by C. J. Galpin, entitled, "Social Changes in Rural Life." This number of the Journal has come to be an annual reconnaissance of social changes in the United States.

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NASON'S NEW BULLETIN ON COMMUNITY HOUSES.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1622, entitled, "Rural Buildings for Business and Social Uses," by Mr. W. C. Nason of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, will soon be off the press and ready for circulation.

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ROUND TABLES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The following program of Round Table discussions on National Country Life Questions, at the Institute of Public Affairs, the University of Virginia, this summer, has been organized by C. J. Galpin:

Round Tables

Monday, August 4th

Folk Schools: Their Adaptation to the United States.

Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, Director, John C. Campbell Folk Schools, Brasstown, N. Car.

Director S. A. Mathiasen, Pocono Peoples College at Henryville, Pa.

Wednesday, August 6th

Small-scale Farming: The Outlook for the Small Farm.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, President, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Mr. Hugh MacRae, Hugh MacRae & Co. Inc., Wilmington, N. Car.

Friday, August 8th

Rural Industries: Their Economic and Social Importance on Country Life.

Dr. James G. K. McClure, President, Farmers Federation Farm Produce and Farm Supplies, Asheville, N. Car.

Mr. Wheeler McMillen, Associate Editor, The Country Home, Crowell Pub. Co., New York City

Monday, August 11th

Merchandizing to Farmers: Extending Mercantile Advantages to Country People

Mr. Paul Findlay, League of Commission Merchants, Washington, D. C.

Dr. C. R. Hoffer, Prof. of Sociology, Mich. State College

Wednesday, August 13th

Rural Art: Developing Beauty in the Countryside.

Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, Community Adviser, University of Ill.

Dr. Wm. A. R. Goodwin, D. D., The George Wythe House, Williamsburg, Va.

Friday, August 15th

Medical Care: Adequate Medical Facilities for Farm and Village.

Dr. Nathan Sinai, D.P.H., Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, Washington, D. C.

Dr. M. F. Haygood, Health Officer, Bureau of Health, Knoxville, Tenn.

OPEN FORUM

Thursday, August 7th

"Unlimited Agricultural Cooperation: Will it Prove an Effective Remedy for the Farmers' Economic Ills"?

Dr. H. C. Taylor, Director Vermont Commission on Country Life, Burlington, Vt.

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AT THE RECENT CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS.

Dean Thomas P. Cooper, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, at one of the sessions of the Eighteenth Annual Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, made a strong appeal for an economic and social study of the Southern Appalachians. Dean Cooper presented a proposed outline of study in which several state colleges of agriculture might participate, - also the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as various social and religious agencies of a national character. It is understood that the proposed study, which would cover a period of at least three years, has a fair chance of becoming an actuality.

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RURAL INDUSTRIES AND LEGISLATION.

Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas has recently introduced into the U. S. Senate the following Resolution, No. 191:

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be, and it is hereby, requested to report to the Senate as to the advisability of requiring the Secretary of Commerce to investigate and determine, for the information of individuals or organizations asking such information, as to the smallest capital, labor and machine units with which, and the smallest distribution and population areas in which, articles of common use, to be specified by the parties seeking to be informed, may be profitably manufactured for sale, and to embody the result in replies to said parties and in bulletins for general circulation.

Sec. 2. That the Committee on Manufactures be, and it is hereby, requested to report to the Senate as to the advisability of requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and determine as to the extent to which small factories may be operated in connection with farms of average size on the farm itself, in farm communities, in villages or elsewhere, and to embody the result in bulletins for general circulation.

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LITTLE COUNTRY THEATER MAN GOES TO EUROPE.

Prof. A. G. Arvold, the well-known Little Country Theater man of North Dakota sails for Iceland June 14. He will spend the summer in various countries of Europe studying the peasant fairs, festivals, plays, pageants and folk life. While in Belgium he will attend the Fourth International Country Life Conference 7th - 10th of August as a delegate from the United States at large. Professor Arvold is a collaborator on this trip for the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

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POCONO EUROPEAN STUDY TOURS.

Director S. A. Mathiasen makes an interesting announcement of various study tours this summer to cover England, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, (with a low-priced extension into Russia), for three months at the low basic sum of \$390. These new tours are patterned after two previous tours of the Pocono Peoples College carried out in other years. They provide contact with the European youth, with European Folk Schools, and are distinctly recognized as part of an International Peace Movement. The sponsors of this tour in addition to Director Mathiasen of the Pocono Peoples College at Henryville, Pennsylvania, are Professors John Dewey, Wm. H. Kilpatrick, Goodwin Watson, and Leroy Bowman of Columbia University. Information will be given to those interested by addressing Pocono Study Tours, 100 - 5th Avenue, New York City.

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SURPLUS FARM POPULATION IN POLAND.

Prof. Z. Ludkiewicz states in a recent publication entitled "The Problem of the Agrarian Program and Emigration," Warsaw, 1930, that Poland has a surplus agricultural population of 5.1 persons per square kilometre.

"The natural increase of the agricultural population in Poland is very rapid, amounting to 400,000 - 500,000 persons per year. The process of urbanisation, that is to say the development of life in towns and the development of industry and commerce, is much slower. Emigration abroad has also been restricted by the regulatory policy adopted by various foreign countries. By reason of this, the surplus agricultural population which already existed in 1921, far from diminishing, is continually increasing. The return of persons repatriated from Russia, who, in 1921, did not constitute a very great number of those returning to farms must also be considered."

As a result of this agricultural overpopulation a large number of agricultural laborers and farmers are unemployed. According to Prof. Ludkiewicz's calculations, even after all the land at present unworked has been put under cultivation, beginning with the marshes of Polesia, there will still be a superfluous agricultural population of 750,000 families.

It is unanimously agreed by all Polish economists that urbanisation is closely dependent upon the realisation of the agrarian program.

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ITALY'S EXPERIMENT WITH INTERNAL MIGRATION.

Advices from Italy indicate that the Fascist Grand Council has devised a plan whereby day-laborers in as large numbers as possible will be transported from the Po Valley to the reclaimed lands in Central and Southern Italy and on the islands. It is understood that transportation expenses will be borne by the Government and that free lodging and medical care will be provided upon arrival at their destinations. They will not be obliged to remain in these new localities longer than is provided for in their contracts, but it is hoped that the transported families will find living conditions in the new districts so much better that they will wish to settle there permanently.

Mussolini is reported to have stated that he was about to make certain ethnographical experiments in the reclaimed sections of Italy. He explained at the time that it was his intention, for instance, to transport families from Venetia to the reclaimed lands of Sardinia in the hope that a new race - a mixture of Sards and Venetians - might be created that would be endowed with the hardiness of the islanders and the native skill of the northern Italian. Perhaps the present decisions of the Grand Council are an indication that this vision may become a reality in the not too distant future.

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SWEDEN CONCERNED OVER DECLINE IN FARM POPULATION.

A special communication from Stockholm, Sweden, indicates that agriculture in Sweden is passing through a severe crisis and the situation is causing unusual concern to the members of the Government and business men, as well as to the entire nation, the welfare of all classes being deeply concerned. While the agricultural population in Sweden, just as in the United States, has steadily declined in the last 50 years, this industry remains the principal one in Sweden, inasmuch as more persons are engaged in, or are dependent upon it, than in the case of any other industry.

The steady decline in the farm population may be explained on the same grounds as in the United States and other countries, namely, the growth of manufacturing industries and the superior economic and cultural attractions offered in the cities and towns. Higher earnings and better working conditions are offered to the rural population in the manufacturing and commercial industries than on the farm, while the social advantages of urban life are also an important factor.

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FINLAND INCREASES THE INCOME OF SMALL FARMERS.

The Finnish Trade Review for March says: "The marked improvement in the standard of living of the rural population would have been impossible if it had been dependent only on cultivation and dairy-farming. An important part in the improvement has been played by forest economy, the profitableness of which has rapidly increased in the measure in which the woodworking industries of the country have developed. During twenty years the amount of raw material consumed by the national woodworking industry has doubled, while exports of pulp-wood have increased fivefold. Simultaneously, the price of timber has greatly increased. Thus it is estimated that the price of unworked timber for sawmill treatment increased no less than 80 per cent during the period 1924 - 1927, and the income derived by the rural population from its forests has therefore grown, with marked effects on the standard of living of this portion of the population. In addition, work in the forests has provided small cultivators and the landless with money income..."

This experience of Finland may help Americans think through a program of assistance to farm family living on the small farms of the United States.

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RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY.

A recent letter from Prof. Francis Steinecker, Budapest, indicates that a special chair of Rural Sociology has been organized at the Royal Hungarian University, Budapest, which is placed in a special Institute for the Administration of the Faculty of the University. A Seminar of Rural Policy is an organic part of this Institute.

Its object is declared to be the research of rural life and the examination of conditions of the material and spiritual welfare of the villagers, both by immediate observations of rural affairs and with the aid of literary sources and proposals coming from practical life and dealing with problems of this kind.

The members of the Seminar are as follows: a professor as leading director, several assistants and probationers who help him and direct the students in their research-work and the members. As members can be taken up: 1. Every immatriculated student of the economic faculty. 2. Those who have finished their university studies and wish to occupy themselves especially with questions of rural policy or to prepare for a doctor's thesis.

From the immatriculated students those can only partake in the Seminar work who have attended the lectures upon rural policy already and are in the third or fourth year of their university studies. 3. The director can exceptionally take up students of other faculties or such as are in some scientific or practical situation.

Prof. Steinecker is Director of the above named Institute and controls the teaching of the Rural Sociology.

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SOCIAL FREEDOM IN INDIA.

The April, 1930, number of the Allahabad Farmer, a quarterly magazine devoted to the extension of Agricultural knowledge in India, and published by the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, contains an article by W. H. Wiser, Secretary, Rural Service and Research Bureau, on the topic "Economic Freedom for the Depressed Classes." In this article Mr. Wiser makes the following statement:

"A short time ago, a Chamar - leather worker - who had earned for himself a reputation as a road contractor and builder, felt that with his increased earnings he should improve his standard of living. His sons were attending High School and he purchased some chairs for his reception room. His trade had sprung up in a large-sized town, while he lived in his ancestral village. When the Thakur (high-caste) landlord of the village learned that one of his low-caste tenants was entertaining his guests by seating them on chairs, he sent for him and asked what he meant by having chairs in his house. Didn't he know that this was a privilege reserved for men of higher social standing? The Chamar replied that he had attained to that higher standing because of his large business as a contractor. The Thakur then informed him that no matter what his earnings might be, he must remember that he was first of all a Chamar, and as such must keep his proper place in the existing order. The Chamar replied that he knew of no law forbidding his having chairs, and he was going to have them. The Thakur then said, 'Very well, you may then leave your ancestral home'".

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BELGIUM'S MANUAL OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

The first text in Rural Sociology in Europe (or so it appears) has recently issued from the press at Louvain, Belgium. The title is "Manuel de Sociologie Rurale, Tome Premier: Handboek van Landelijke Maatschappijleer - Eerste Deel." The book appears in both of Belgium's languages, French and Flemish. It is put out under auspices of the Belgium National Commission for the Improvement of Rural Life. It may be obtained at the following address: Secretariat: Rue des Joyeuses Entrees, 40, Louvain. A review of this text will appear later.

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

On July 1 the work in rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin will become a separate department in charge of J. H. Kolb. This is an outgrowth of a reorganization of the work in general sociology at the University during the past year.

Field work on the joint farm business and standard of living study was resumed April 15, in southeast Green County representing foreign cheese and southeast Dane County representing tobacco types of farming.

The settler or cut-over area (Northern Wisconsin) is the next farm type area to be studied. Field workers who will continue in this area are A. O. Follette, L. Trewyn and R. E. Paulson, Evelyn Tough, Mrs. Helen Lovendahl and Mrs. Carrie Gray.

Specialists in the field of music cooperating with the Extension Division of the Department of Rural Sociology conducted a chorus at Madison, May 10, in which 1500 Dane County rural boys and girls participated. Over 4000 boys and girls took part in the various local contests. Madison Civic Orchestra and other city and county music organizations assisted with the final program.

Miss Mary Nicolls has been reappointed as a fellow by the National Council of Parent Education to continue her study of rural family relations at the University of Wisconsin. This study is to be closely integrated with the larger study of standards of living in the six farm type areas of Wisconsin.

Harold F. Dorn and B. F. Dewees Runk were successful candidates for fellowships at the University of Wisconsin for the coming year. Both will specialize in rural sociology. Mr. Dorn spent the past year at Cornell University and Mr. Runk at the University of Virginia doing graduate work in rural sociology.

J. P. Johansen and Charles P. Loomis, who have been granted Social Science Research Council fellowships, will do graduate work in rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Johansen continues work at Wisconsin and Mr. Loomis changes from North Carolina State College.

Samuel A. Stauffer, Ph. D., University of Chicago, has been added to the staff of the Sociology Department of the University of Wisconsin as social statistician on a part-time basis. Mr. Stauffer will give two courses and act as consultant for graduate students and staff members. The remainder of his time will be given to the Department of Sociology of the University of Chicago.

In cooperation with the American Country Life Association the University of Wisconsin is publishing a source book on "Standards of Living" for use in connection with the 1930 Conference of the Association to be held at Madison, October 7-10. The editorial committee consists of E. L. Kirkpatrick, Chairman, J. H. Kolb, B. Y. Landis and W. H. Stacy. W. A. Anderson, C. J. Galpin, K. L. Hatch, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt and Carle C. Zimmerman have been asked to serve as consulting editors. Copies of the publication, which will be in popular bulletin form, may be obtained from the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, or from the Office of the American Country Life Association in time for use at the Conference.

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 1, 1930

Vol. IV, No. 3.

COMING AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE.

Eight afternoon forums constitute a major part of the program for the 1930 American Country Life Conference which convenes in Madison, Wis., October 7-10. The conference deals with Standards of Living. It is being staged by the American Country Life Association in cooperation with the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and other state and national agencies and organizations. Fourteen state, three inter-state, and six national conferences are being held in Madison, October 7-9. Each of these is merging its interest or cooperating in the afternoon forums.

Topics for the eight forums are: ability to pay and standards of living; electrification and transportation; making the most of home resources; time for work and leisure; the artistic in country life; community opportunities and policies; public relief and rural families; and the basic elements of rural culture. Each of the forums is in charge of a chairman and a secretary, the former well known authorities in the fields represented, and the latter members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

The main speakers are arranged as follows:

October 7

7:45 P.M. Opening Session

A.C.L.A. Presidential Address - Hon. Frank O. Lowden
Address "The Rural Child in America" - Miss Grace Abbott,
U. S. Department of Labor

October 8

11:00 A.M. Address by Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Interior
7:30 P.M. Evening Rural Talent Program
A. G. Arvold, Fargo, North Dakota, Master of Ceremonies

October 9

11:00 A.M. Address - Hon. J. C. Stone, Vice Chairman, Federal Farm Board
6:30 P.M. Annual Country Life Banquet
Address by Dr. Glenn Frank, President, University of Wisconsin

October 10

11:00 A.M. Conference Summary - Dr. Carl C. Taylor, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina

Copies of the conference program may be obtained from W. H. Stacy, field secretary for the American Country Life Association, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.

The student section of the American Country Life Association will convene at Madison, October 7-11, in connection with the Annual Conference of the American Country Life Association. "Standards of Living" has been accepted as the theme of the principal student forums which convene from 8:45 to 10:45 each morning. Student committees are in charge of these forums.

Luncheons, consultation periods, and attendance at the main conference forums and lectures will round out the student conference. Plans for this conference were laid by student delegates convened at Madison in March, 1930. The Blue Shield Country Life Club is in charge of local arrangements. Helen Melton, Iowa State College, president, and Jack Burton, West Virginia University, secretary, of the student section of the American Country Life Association, are in charge of national arrangements. Copies of the program may be obtained from E. L. Kirkpatrick, University of Wisconsin, or W. H. Stacy, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.

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COOPERATIVE STUDY IN KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the Divisions of Farm Management and Costs and Land Economics, of the Bureau, the Federal Bureau of Home Economics, the United States Forest Service, and the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, is making a study of the economic and social opportunities of the farm population in Knott County, Kentucky.

This Division is chiefly responsible for that part of the survey which is concerned with analyzing population movements to and from the county, the rural industries situation in the county, especially those of the handicraft type, and the services rendered to the rural people by their institutions and service agencies both within and without the county's trade centers. The adequacy or inadequacy of these various factors in maintaining rural living standards will be one of the most important viewpoints throughout this survey.

It is expected that the survey will furnish data necessary to develop a program of economic, educational, and social adjustments looking toward a more complete and efficient utilization of all resources of

the area both physical and human. This study is planned likewise to serve as a means for determining methods applicable to a much more extensive survey in other portions of the South Appalachian Mountain Region in Kentucky and other States involved.

The present study should prove especially valuable to various government and volunteer organizations which are seeking to aid in solving the economic, social, and educational problems of the mountain sections of Kentucky, for it will be the most searching analysis of the subject yet attempted within the bounds of this State.

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RURAL SOCIOLOGY AT THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Professor Dwight Sanderson and Dean A. R. Mann arranged a special luncheon in the Willard Straight Hall on the Cornell University Campus, for the foreign delegates attending the International Economic Conference, August 22, to discuss the place in a program of agricultural economics of research on the human factor in agriculture. Dr. C. J. Galpin opened the discussion with a statement as to research on farm population and rural life in the United States. Dr. Sering of Berlin University, Dr. Von Deitz of Jena University, Dr. Ashby of the University of Wales, were among the guests present.

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INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

During the Institute of Public Affairs, at the University of Virginia, August 4-16, the six Round Table Discussions on National Country Life Questions, under the leadership of Dr. C. J. Galpin, were attended by a rather constant group of forty persons. The papers presented ranked high in the estimation of the Director of the Institute, and are to be published, it is understood, in a single volume.

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NEW YORK STATE PLANS TO FIT FARMERS INTO FARMS WHERE THEY FIT.

An editorial in the Baltimore Sun of August 5 says: "Governor Roosevelt of New York announces a plan to examine those contemplating careers as farmers in the Empire State. The idea...is to aid them by a study of their qualifications and resources toward branches of farm production in which they seem to have some chance of success. In so far as it is merely a form of practical education, and that is what the New York 'examination' for farmers appears to be, it seems to point in the direction of an important phase of farm relief. In Washington the Federal Farm Board is concerning itself primarily with agricultural marketing questions of world, and sometimes, it seems, of almost cosmic scope. Consequently,

it has no time to devote to the question of adjusting the individual farmer to the individual requirements of particular types of farm production - under what are always somewhat distinctive circumstances. And yet this handling of the individual equation in agriculture has a very vital bearing on the possibilities of farm relief on a national scale. In cooperation with agricultural schools and organizations of farmers it seems as though there are possibilities of important accomplishment through State and local endeavors to rationalize farming at the bottom as well as at the top. In that connection the New York 'examination' plan seems to be a step in the right direction."

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for August 2 says: "Changes of ownership of New York farms have led the Department of Agriculture in that State to establish a service designed to tell a man if he is qualified to succeed on a certain farm. The object is to prevent misfits. If it can be determined beforehand if a prospective farmer is adapted to farming in a certain section it should be a service to the farmer and to the community. The trouble is that some apparently no-account folks can dig a living out of land on which their self-styled betters would starve."

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INTERSEMINARY COMMISSION ON THE RURAL MINISTRY.

On July 1st, 1929, the Interseminary Commission for Training for the Rural Ministry began its official existence. This organization is the result of repeated conferences, for more than a year, between delegated representatives of five New England theological institutions. The occasion for these conferences was the general failure of theological institutions to provide a specially trained and stable rural ministry capable of leading the countryside into a more adequate religious organization and a more satisfying religious expression.

The constituent institutions of the Interseminary Commission are Yale Divinity School, Hartford Seminary Foundation, Boston University School of Theology, Newton Theological Institution, and Bangor Theological Seminary. The chairman of the Commission is Dean Luther A. Weigle, of Yale Divinity School; Prof. Marion Bradshaw, of Bangor Theological Seminary, is the secretary; and Mr. George Parmly Day, treasurer of Yale University, is the treasurer. Each of the five institutions is represented on the Commission by its president or dean and one other member of the faculty.

The Commission employs a staff of three men. The Rev. Malcolm Dana, D. D., is dividing his time and service between the Yale Divinity School and the Hartford Theological Seminary. The Rev. Charles M. McConnell is dividing his time and service between the Boston University School of Theology and the Newton Theological Institution. The third member of the staff, Rev. Ralph S. Adams, is located at Bangor Theological Seminary, to which institution he gives half his time and service; the

other half is devoted to the Commission as a whole, which he serves in the capacity of director of research and general secretary of staff.

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AT THE VIRGINIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The first session of the Virginia Summer School for Rural Ministers and the second session of the Institute of Rural Affairs were the chief events of general sociological interest at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute during the summer.

The Pastor's School, which was directed by Bishop-elect F. D. Goodwin, was sponsored by the V. P. I. Rural Sociology Department and the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board. The latter body, which is composed of responsible representatives of the ten leading denominations of the state, came into existence as a result of the Rural Church Survey made by the Rural Sociology Division of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. In addition to the Pastor's Short Course, this Conference Board has sponsored a general conference on rural church problems and the observance of Rural Life Sunday.

The School was a success. Eighty ministers well distributed among the several denominations were in attendance. The list included a number of responsible denominational leaders and executives. Much time was given to a discussion of the questions raised by the church survey report. A fine spirit prevailed. A number of outstanding national and state rural church leaders appeared on the program.

For the last three days of the school, the ministers met with the Standards of Living section of the Institute of Rural Affairs in discussion of problems of the home and child training, with such well known speakers on the program as Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Mrs. Josephene Armquist Bakke, Dr. Ruth Andrus, and Dr. C. J. Galpin. Dr. Galpin's address on "My Philosophy of Rural Life" was one of the high lights of the whole program.

The general theme of the Institute of Rural Affairs was the "New Order in Rural Affairs." The economic section was led by Dr. Clyde L. King. Much of the program of this section centered around the policies of the Federal Farm Board, supporters and opponents of these policies both having been included in the list of speakers.

Since August 1, 1930, marks the end of the first five years' work in rural sociology at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, a brief summary of some of the accomplishments during that time may be of general interest.

When the writer came to the Institution to start the work in this field five years ago, rural sociology was a little used and little understood term. Now not only the college staff but the people of the state have a growing interest in, and respect for the rural sociologists' point of view. This is particularly true of certain important groups which had never before been much interested in the agricultural college.

A comprehensive study of the Virginia rural organizational situation in its social aspects was undertaken as the first rural sociology research work. The several sub-units of this program undertaken to date include:

1. An introductory study of the organizational situation as a whole - published as Va. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 256, "Rural Organizations in Relation to Rural Life in Virginia, With Special Reference to Organizational Attitudes."
2. The Rural Church Situation - published as Va. Exp. Sta. Bulletins 267 and 273, "The Role of the Church in Relation to Community Life in Virginia," and "The Negro Church in Rural Virginia."
3. Young People's Organizations - almost ready for the press as Va. Exp. Sta. Bul. 274 "Young People's Organizations in Relation to Rural Life in Virginia - With Special Reference to 4-H Clubs."
4. Community Organizations and Development - in process. (Results to be published in a series of three bulletins)
5. Organizational Attitudes in their Sociological Aspects - preliminary report in bulletin 256, more intensive study in process.

The vigorous program of the Rural Church Conference Board and the extensive use of the church survey report by denominational leaders, shows that our rural sociology research is already bearing good fruit.

Just as the Rural Church Conference Board is bringing about united effort on the part of all the religious forces, the Agricultural Conference Board - a direct outgrowth of our first organization study, is bringing united effort on the part of 24 farmers' organizations representing 50,000 farmers - the first time in the history of the state that there has been any such unity of action. This board has been engaged on a very constructive program. We have also been responsible for the organization of a state Social Science Association, which is now well established with good representation in all the colleges of the state. The realization that the results of social research are not usually used to their maximum potentialities, led to efforts to organize groups which would push the use of the research results when they became available. Experience has proved that this was a wise procedure.

Formal extension work in rural sociology was begun two years ago, activities in this field being largely confined to the development of community and country organizations and programs.

Some progress has also been made in developing the teaching side of the work. The long established subjects do not like to give up any of their time to a new subject - a necessary procedure where little leeway of electives is allowed as is the case with this institution.

Our staff has expanded from one individual to five. It is now composed of W. E. Garnett - three-fourths time research work, one-fourth teaching; B. L. Hummel, three-fourths time extension work, one-fourth research; C. H. Hamilton, three-fourths time research, one-fourth extension; J. M. Ellison (Negro) one-half time research, one-half teaching (at Negro Agr. Coll.); Miss Opal Hurd, office secretary. A teaching fellow will be added the coming session.

C. H. Hamilton, Assistant Rural Sociologist, has a leave of absence next year for graduate study. He goes to Harvard on a Social Science Research Council fellowship. His place while away, will be taken by Robert H. Polson, who has just taken his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin.

W. E. Garnett,
Professor of Rural Sociology.

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AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Dr. W. A. Anderson is to be on a year's leave of absence, beginning September 1st, to work with the committee selected by the Layman's Missionary Council, to study economic and sociological conditions in the Orient and the effect of these conditions upon the Missionary program and policy. Mr. C. P. Loomis has been appointed instructor to teach courses in the department of sociology during his absence, and will carry on the research project in connection with the standard of living studies.

The revision of Dr. Carl C. Taylor's text on Rural Sociology is expected off the press this fall. Dr. Taylor has added several new and interesting chapters to this work. A new bulletin will be published in the fall, "Rural Community Organizations in Seven Typical North Carolina Counties," by Taylor, Schumaker, and Loomis.

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LAUREL COUNTY, KENTUCKY. STUDY.

"Cost of Living and Population Trends in Laurel County, Kentucky," is the title of a recent bulletin by Merton Oyler, published by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky. This study was in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

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AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

Prof. A. W. Ashby, the well-known British agricultural economist, in a recent article entitled "Some Impressions of Agricultural Economics in the United States," rates the study of rural sociology in the United States as a factor of high importance in the future development of agricultural economics.

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A FARM LADS' BUREAU.

"A Farm Lads Bureau was established in the Witwatersrand (South Africa). It operates a scheme for placement of boys interested in farming, in the service of progressive farmers. The bureau acts in conformity with the Government policy to encourage pre-apprenticeship training at farm training schools. The starting wage varies from ten shillings to one pound a month, plus board and lodging. A share in profits is frequently held out as a further inducement." (Social Science Abstracts, Aug.)

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DR. PITIRIM SOROKIN GOES TO HARVARD.

Dr. Sorokin, whom rural sociologists reckon as one of their own group, goes to Harvard University, after several years of brilliant sociological teaching, research and writing at the University of Minnesota, assuming the position of Professor of Sociology and Chairman of the Committee on Sociology and Social Ethics. Temporarily the chair of Sociology is in the Department of Economics, with the understanding that within a short time an independent Department of Sociology will be established. It is further understood that Rural Sociology will have recognition in the new Department, receiving a full share of attention.

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A MINNESOTA RURAL VOLUME.

"The Small City and Town," - A report of a conference on Community Relations, is the title of a monograph issued by the University of Minnesota Press (price \$1.00). Papers appearing in this report comprise an analysis of the small city and town in its economic and social relationships. Titles of nineteen papers are listed in the table of contents as well as the report of a committee of nine research workers who have investigated one or more problems pertaining to the small city and town.

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THE MORMON VILLAGE - A STUDY IN SOCIAL ORIGINS.

Brigham Young University has recently published among its research division studies a piece of research by Lowry Nelson, Professor of Rural Social Economics in the University. The study is in effect an abstract from the writer's doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin.

The "Mormon Village," as the phrase is used in this study, refers to a peculiar community structure which characterizes Mormon settlements in the Great Basin. The conclusion of the study is that the Mormon village in the West today is the result of the convergence of the following influences:

1. The plan of the "City of Zion."
2. The development of extraordinary group solidarity.
3. The favorable environment of the Great Basin.

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TWO MORE CORNELL STUDIES IN PRINT.

Bulletin No. 501, by Glenn A. Bakken and Bruce L. Melvin, entitled "Social Relationships of Slaterville Springs - Brooktondale Area, Tompkins County, New York," and Bulletin No. 504, entitled "A Partial Sociological Study of Dryden, New York, With Special Emphasis on Its Historical Development," by Gladys M. Kensler and Bruce L. Melvin, have recently come from the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The tenor of these studies runs towards the processes of urbanization of the rural areas lying about the city of Ithaca, and the recent changes in village life with respect to trade and other services to farm people.

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AN OKLAHOMA RESEARCH STUDY.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station has recently issued Bulletin 194 entitled "Relation of Town and Country Interests in Garfield County, Oklahoma," by James F. Page, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics.

This study is an interesting and discriminating discussion of the comparative trade advantages of the larger towns in Garfield County. Apparently neither the chain store nor the cooperative buying of merchandise by farmers has cut in appreciably upon the sales of local merchants. Farmers do still patronize considerably mail order houses. There seems to be no friction between townsmen and farmers in the various communities of Garfield County. They enjoy in common a social and recreational life in the population centers and their relations with each other are cordial. The field work of this study was carried out by Mr. L. D. Howells in co-operation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. Mr. Howells severed his connection with the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College before the report was written up and Professor Page prepared the manuscript.

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*Presented
have the
Howells*

SOME AVAILABLE MIMEOGRAPH ADDRESSES.

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Dr. Ernest W. Burgess's paper on "The Case Study Method," given at the Institute of Methods of Research in Rural Sociology, in January, 1930, is now available from the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Dr. C. J. Galpin's two papers on "Four-H Club Work," given before the leaders of the 4-H Club Work at the National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1930, are available from the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

have
Dr. T. B. Manny's paper on "Some Ohio Trends in Membership Relations," given at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1930, is available from the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

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CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of Clemson College, South Carolina, has printed a study of Miss Mary E. Frayser's as Bulletin No. 260 on the topic, "Children of Pre-School Ages in Selected Areas of South Carolina." This is a study of 541 rural children through visits to their homes and by means of medical examinations. While the basic facts of the study deal quite largely with home economics, the total emphasis will be appreciated as highly sociological.

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THE RURAL COMMUNITY CLUB IN MONTANA.

The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station puts out a very practical bulletin by J. Wheeler Barger entitled, "The Rural Community Club in Montana." This bulletin is No. 224. Studies have been made of about 100 rural community clubs.

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LUMSDEN'S PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Persons wishing to keep informed on the progress of rural health in the United States should not overlook the cumulative rural health work of Dr. L. L. Lumsden, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. A recent report of Dr. Lumsden's work will be found in Reprint No. 1339 from the Public Health Reports, entitled "Cooperative Rural Health Work of the Public Health Service in the Fiscal Year, 1929." This may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for five cents.

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ANOTHER SURVEY BY THE COMMITTEE ON COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE.

"A Survey of the Medical Facilities of Shelby County, Indiana, 1929," is put out by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 910 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. *have*

A summary of "The First Three Years' Work of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care and Its Plans for the Future," an address by Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chairman of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, is published by the Committee. *have*

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The ninth annual rural leadership school for clergy and lay workers in country and small-town churches convened at the University of Wisconsin, June 30 to July 11. More than 100 persons, representing 20 different states were enrolled. Instructors for the school included J. H. Kolb, Elizabeth Yerxa, B. H. Hibbard, R. J. Colbert, H. L. Ewbank, Ethel T. Rockwell, Helen I. Clarke, and Gladys Borchers, University of Wisconsin; M. A. Dawber, Methodist Home Missions Council; John Muyskens, University of Michigan; John D. Willard, American Association for Adult Education; Cloyde Dalzell, Hunter College; and Mrs. Laura Nelson Baernstein, Madison Vocational School.

A Rural Library Extension Institute was held at the University of Wisconsin, June 30 to July 18, in connection with the Rural Leadership Summer School. It was held under the auspices of the American Library Association Committee on Library Extension. Faculty members included Alice S. Tyler, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, and Harriet C. Long and Clarence B. Lester of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in addition to those named above for the Rural Leadership School. Twenty-one persons from 16 different states were enrolled.

J. H. Kolb, in charge of the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, will give two-thirds of his time during the academic year 1930-31 to the study of Social Trends, under the direction of W. F. Ogburn, of the President's Commission. He will retain his connection with the university where he will teach the advanced course in rural sociology for graduate students. Mr. Conrad Taeuber, graduate student at the University of Minnesota and Heidelberg University has been employed to teach the under-graduate course in rural sociology and to assist with research work at the university. Mrs. Irene Barnes Taeuber will serve as research assistant in the Social Trends project.

Robert A. Polson who has been a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin for the past three years has accepted the position of assistant sociologist at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg. He will work on a study of attitudes of rural people towards organizations, and also assist Mr. Hummel in the extension program for the state.

Before leaving Wisconsin Mr. Polson practically completed the re-study of "Trends in Town-Country Relations in Walworth County, Wisconsin." This is an intensive study of the social changes in this area since the time Dr. C. J. Galpin studied the county in 1913, and published his "Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community."

Mr. Wayne T. Gray, who has been connected with the Rural Sociology Department of the University of Wisconsin for three years in the role of graduate student, has accepted a teaching position at Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky. Mr. Gray will teach courses in Rural Sociology and Agricultural Economics.

Miss Evelyn Tough has been appointed full-time research assistant in Rural Sociology for the coming year. She will assist with the tabulation and analysis of materials on the Standard of Living study for which the field work has been completed. Miss Tough took graduate work in the Department of Rural Social Economics at the University of Virginia during the summer.

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A Standards of Living Source Book, in press, will be available for distribution in time for use at the National Country Life Conference in October. This is a bulletin or circular, presenting what is known about rural standards and outlining suggested questions for the eight conference forums. Copies of the publication may be obtained from the College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

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AT THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The research bureau has under way a project entitled Population Mobility in Rural Connecticut. The purpose of the research is to discover current trends in the ecological assortment and arrangement of the various ethnic and cultural elements making up the rural population of Connecticut. This project is a continuation of a phase of a former project, reported in Bulletin 161 of the Storrs Experiment Station. A special sub-phase of the research project being emphasized is that of the commuter. Urban employment and rural residence create a social phenomenon of some importance in southern New England, and "The Commuter" is a research project of considerable potential value to various forms of rural social organization. The report of this research will be ready for publication within a year.

The Board of Trustees of the college has created a new Department of Sociology to begin July 1, 1931. This administrative reorganization will bring together the research, the extension, and the teaching phases of the subject to their mutual advantage.

Professor Carroll D. Clark, who served the past year as Associate Research Sociologist at the Storrs Experiment Station, resigned July 1st to accept the position of Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Kansas. Dr. Victor A. Pappert, a recent graduate in sociology at Yale University, has been appointed to Mr. Clark's vacancy upon the staff.

Miss Eileen M. Kennedy, Research Assistant in Sociology the past two years, spent the summer in graduate work in sociology at Columbia University.

Dr. J. L. Hypes, head of the Department of Sociology at the College, the past summer taught courses in sociology at Yale University in the Summer Normal conducted by the State Board of Education. For the ensuing year he has been granted a leave of absence to accept service with the Institute of Social and Religious Research in New York on a research project promoted by this Institute in the Orient.

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

D. E. Lindstrom, Assistant in Rural Sociology in the College of Agriculture, the University of Illinois, reports as follows:

The month of September will be spent in tabulating returns from research in participation in rural organizations and distribution and movement of population in selected areas of three counties of the state. Also a few leadership schools will be held, and conferences with directors, secretaries, and program chairmen of farm home bureaus and farmers' community organizations. Approximately 19 counties of the state have indicated an interest in the music and drama tournament whose finals are to be held during Farm and Home Week in January. Several of these counties will hold tournament organization meetings during September.

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ZIMMERMAN GOES TO SIAM.

Dr. C. C. Zimmerman of the University of Minnesota has accepted a temporary appointment to study rural life conditions in Siam for the period of several months at the request of the King of Siam. Dr. Zimmerman's work at the University of Minnesota will in his absence be carried forward by Prof. C. E. Lively of Ohio State University. It is expected that Prof. Lively's work at Ohio State University will, in his absence from the University of Minnesota, be in the hands of Dr. E. Tetreau, who has just obtained his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin.

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A MIGRATION STUDY.

"Migration of Sons and Daughters of White Farmers in Wake County" (North Carolina) is the title of a new bulletin by W. A. Anderson and C. P. Loomis, put out by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The study looks into the home-leaving of 827 of the 1,703 sons and daughters in 427 farm families. The migration of daughters was stronger than that of sons. Both sons and daughters left the farm between the ages of 18 and 30. The distance these persons migrate is associated with various factors, - size of place of settlement, type of occupation entered, educational training. This is a type of research much needed in every state.

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. Paul W. Wager's leave of absence has been extended to cover the coming year. He is making a study of Forest Taxation under the direction of Dr. Fairchild of Yale, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Columbus Andrews, research associate, is making a field study of County Government in South Carolina. He has recently completed an exhaustive comparison of county government in Mississippi and North Carolina.

Mr. E. A. Terry, formerly research associate in county government, is now with the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, University of Virginia. He is making a study of the defunct Tri-State Cooperative Tobacco Marketing Association.

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BISHOP O'HARA.

By appointment of Pope Pius XI, as announced at the Apostolic Delegation in Washington, D. C., on August 5, the Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, Ph. D., director of the Rural Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, was named Bishop of Great Falls, Montana, a diocese that includes the eastern and agricultural half of Montana. He will continue his work and interest in the Catholic rural movement, although in what further capacity beyond his position as Bishop of a large agricultural diocese, it is not now known.

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ANOTHER RURAL SOCIOLOGY TEXT - HOFFER.

"Introduction to Rural Sociology" by Dr. C. R. Hoffer has been published by Richard R. Smith, Inc., of New York. This book embodies a discussion of the social aspects of rural life that seem to be of significance in all parts of the United States. The volume is designed for classes in rural sociology.

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AT MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE.

Two short courses were sponsored by the Department of Sociology during the Summer Quarter. One was a course for town and country pastors which lasted two weeks. Classes were held in the following subjects: Rural Church Conditions and Methods, Psychology of Paul, Principles of Sociology, Community Recreation, The Church and the Changing Family, The Church and the Changing Rural Community, Jesus and Rural Life, and Literature and Life. Twenty-five persons representing six denominations attended. The lecturers were President James King of Olivet College; Professor Albert Z. Mann of the Garrett Biblical Institute; Rev. A. W. Sparks, Secretary of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Christian Church, Associate Director of Town and Country Department of the Congregational Church, Dayton, Ohio; Rev. E. E. Sundt, Director of Rural and Village Work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York City; and Professors W. W. Johnston, L. D. Burhans and E. M. Banzet of Michigan State College.

The second short course was planned for social workers. It consisted of lectures and round table discussions each morning and afternoon for five days. Miss Elizabeth Munro Clarke of the Child Welfare League of America discussed problems of child welfare, and Mr. David C. Adie of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies taught the classes in principles of family case work.

A conference for librarians in the smaller towns and cities of Michigan was held at the College, July 17-22. Problems of extending and improving library service in rural areas were considered. This conference was conducted under the auspices of the Extension Division of the State Library.

The Department of Sociology has prepared three bulletins for publication. One is a study of the town-country community in Michigan and includes an investigation of 59 communities located in the southern part of the state; the second bulletin is a study of the availability of health services and educational agencies in the rural and urban areas of Michigan, the number of people necessary in order to have a certain type of service is emphasized; the third bulletin is an intensive study of the services given by institutions and organizations in ten town-country communities.

Two Ph. D. degrees in Sociology were granted by the Department in June. One of these was granted to J. F. Thaden who has been Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology since 1925. The title of his thesis was "Leaders, as Recorded in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA and in RUS and their Group and Inter-Group Relationships." The other was granted to Floyd W. Owen, and the title of his thesis was "International Organization."

Three Master's degrees have been granted by the Department this year, two in June and one in August. The names and subjects of theses are as follows: Miss Margaret Cawood, "A Study of Social Groupings of Pre-school Children"; Samuel J. Patterson, "The Relation of the Intelligence Rating to the Social Environment and Personality of Students of the Foch Intermediate School, Detroit, Michigan"; Pae-Tsi Yuan, "A Statistical Study of Women Engaged in Professional Service." Miss Cawood has been connected with the Department of Sociology since 1926 as an instructor and field worker; Mr. Patterson is a teacher in the public schools of Detroit; and Mr. Yuan was a Graduate Assistant in the Department for the school year of 1929-1930.

P. H. Pearson and Genevieve Eakins have been appointed as Graduate Assistants in the Department of Sociology for 1930-31.

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Library

FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 1, 1930

Vol. IV, No. 4.

THE AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The Thirteenth annual meeting of the American Country Life Association, at the University of Wisconsin, October 7-10, 1930, reached a high point in the history of the Association, according to the consensus of persons in attendance. And this attainment gives promise of a new era in country life annals. The Chairman of Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey and his close collaborator on that Commission, Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, were present. As good luck would have it, Mr. George William Russell, who in Ireland helped Sir Horace Plunkett forge out of experience the much quoted slogan, "Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living," also graced the occasion. Governors, a Cabinet Member, a U. S. Senator, a University President, men and women of national eminence, all mingled freely with the rank and file of farmers, rural-minded men and women, and college students from many institutions of learning.

As the conference progressed, it was evident to the perceptive long-time follower of the Association that the new era was to be the flower of the old. Nothing had been lost. The old objectives stood out in the new. The little band of adherents through the years was in the throng of enthusiastic supporters.

That the Extension Service of colleges of agriculture can now throw its full weight into the country life movement under the banner of a great national non-partisan association is a factor of great significance for the future. It does seem to have come true that the forces of rural social welfare, of rural economics and political science have at last joined hands in a determined alliance for a worthy country life in America.

A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

A new course in rural sociology, given by correspondence-study for community leaders who are interested in the rural problem, is announced by the Extension division of the University of Wisconsin. The course is adapted for county agricultural agents, rural clergymen, members of men's and women's clubs, teachers, and other community leaders who may be actively interested in the social life of the rural community and in the newer conceptions for its improvement.

The course is conducted by Dr. R. J. Colbert, assistant professor of economics and sociology in the Extension division.

Among the outstanding topics in rural living which receive attention are the rural government, farmers' political movements, rural recreation (play, art, drama, music), rural education (including adult education), standards of living, farm tenancy, farm labor, communication and transportation, town and country relations, rural leadership, and the rural community. For the study of certain aspects of the rural problem, students may be furnished reading lists covering a wide range of topics in the field of rural economics and sociology. For properly qualified students this course carries university credit.

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NOTED IRISHMAN IMPORTUNES AMERICA.

George William Russell, Dublin, Irish Free State, is in the United States again. With the genius of the poet, artist, and economist, Mr. Russell is going up and down the land, conversing, lecturing, broadcasting one message, "Build strong the rural community." His words at the American Country Life Conference were so much in tune with the Association's usual diapason that it was in a measure submerged; but in the country at large, his clear winsome notes will sound distinct and may help the cause of communityizing rural life.

In Mr. Russell's book, "The National Being: Some Thoughts on an Irish Policy," Macmillan and Co., 1925, occurs the key to his philosophy of rural life: "The genius of rural life has not yet appeared. We have no fundamental philosophy concerning it, but we have treasures of political wisdom dealing with humanity as a social organism in the city States, or as great nationalities... There is no reason why as intense, intellectual, and progressive a life should not be possible in the country as in the towns. The real reason for the stagnation is that the country population is not organized. We often hear the expression, 'the rural community,' but where do we find rural communities? There are rural populations, but that is altogether a different thing. The word 'community' implies an association of people having common interests and common possessions, bound together by laws and regulations which express these common interests and ideals, and define the relation of the individual to the community. Our rural populations are no more closely connected, for the most part, than the shifting sands on the seashore."

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1930 DIRECTORY OF TEACHERS OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

The Directory of Teachers of Rural Sociology for 1930 is now ready for distribution. The attempt has been made in this issue to eliminate all institutions which do not give separate courses in rural sociology, although offering courses in general sociology in which the social problems of rural life have a share of attention.

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SOURCE BOOK IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

THE SYSTEMATIC SOURCE BOOK IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY, by Sorokin, Zimmerman and Galpin is announced by the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. Volume I is now ready for delivery to advance subscribers. The work is limited to 2,000 sets of three volumes, 650 pp. each, octavo. This is a small number of sets for both the United States and Europe. The price is fifteen dollars per set or six dollars and fifty cents per single volume. Volume I contains the following chapter subjects: History of Rural Sociology, Ancient Sources; History of Rural Sociology, Fourteenth to Nineteenth Centuries; Origin of Rural-Urban Differentiation; Fundamental Differences Between the Rural and Urban Worlds; Ecology of the Rural Habitat; Differentiation of the Rural Population into Cumulative Communities and Functional Associations; Social Stratification of the Agricultural Population; Mobility of the Rural Population; Fundamental Types of Rural Aggregates; Evolution of the Forms of Land Ownership and Land Possession.

Volume II is promised early in 1931. Volume III will shortly follow Volume II. It will be remembered that this work is called "Systematic," because it contains the development of the sociology of rural life, in addition to lengthy excerpts from scores of foreign authors. It amounts, therefore, to the pioneer advanced text in rural sociology. Some concern has been expressed, lest those who logically should make the greatest use of the Source Book might not avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe before the exhaustion of the edition. This would be a serious miscarriage of purpose; for the books are being produced without profit, solely for the benefit of the science of rural sociology. The Source Book is dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt, Sir Horace Plunkett, Liberty Hyde Bailey.

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH FARMER.

In the October 17, 1930 issue of THE JEWISH TRIBUNE published at 570 Seventh Avenue, New York City, there is an informing article by Mr. Gabriel Davidson, General Manager of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society, on the subject, WHO IS THE JEWISH FARMER? The article answers this question on the basis of a study of the Jewish farmer in the United States. Mr. Davidson tells where the Jewish farmer comes from, how he lives, whether he is successful, whether his wife and children are contented, whether he gets along with his neighbors, why he went into farming, whether they want their children to remain in farming.

Mr. Davidson has recently succeeded, along with other prominent Jewish leaders, in effecting a Federation of Jewish Farmers of the United States, which is coordinated with all Jewish cooperative and other farm associations into a national body. The purpose of the movement, for which a supervisory committee of nine was elected, is to work for the improvement of the material, social and economic conditions among the 100,000 Jewish agriculturalists in this country.

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AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. A. M. Paxson (M.S. Pennsylvania State College), who has been teaching at the University of Tulsa, Okla., has been appointed to an instructorship. During the summer he surveyed the religious situation in Tompkins County for the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

Mr. E. A. Taylor, recently instructor at the University of Minnesota and formerly at Washington State College, has been appointed instructor and during the summer completed the field work of a survey of the Social and Economic Areas of Genesee County, New York.

Mr. Chester R. Wasson, last year a fellow at Oberlin College, where he received his master's degree, has been appointed to an assistantship and is engaged in studies of rural government.

Mr. A. C. Seymour, (M.S., University of Tennessee, 1930), has been appointed to an assistantship and is engaged in a statistical study comparing social welfare advancement in the counties of New York.

Mr. Howard W. Beers, assistant in the department in 1929, was engaged in field work for the Institute of Social and Religious Research during the summer and is now at the University of Chicago, holding a Social Science Research Council fellowship. Mr. Beer's master's thesis, "The Money Income of Farm Boys in a Southern New York Dairy Region," has just been published by the Cornell University Experiment Station, as Bulletin No. 512.

Seven graduate students are majoring in the department for the Ph. D. degree and four for the M. S. degree.

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Professor E. L. Morgan gave a series of lectures in connection with an Institute on Public Welfare held at the University of California, Berkeley, during the latter part of July.

Professor Walter Burr gave courses in Rural Sociology and in Community Organization at the Chicago Theological Seminary during the last half of their summer session.

Professor Fred Boyd gave a series of lectures before a Rural Leadership Institute at Hollister, Missouri, during the early part of July.

There are 31 students in training for Rural Public Welfare work. Arrangements have been made so that these students get their field work in Missouri counties that employ a County Superintendent of Public Welfare. Sufficient practice work is arranged in cities so that the students come into contact with an urban type of organization.

A bulletin on "Standards of Living of Farm Families" is ready for distribution. This is based on a Doctor's dissertation written by Mr. Randall C. Hill, who is now teaching Rural Sociology at the Kansas State Agricultural College. This study was made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. George A. Gemmell, who received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Rural Sociology last June is in charge of the Home Study Extension at the Kansas State Agricultural College. His thesis, which was on Public Welfare work in Missouri, is being published and will be ready for distribution soon.

Professor Henry J. Burt has selected 10 Missouri communities in connection with which he expects to pursue a community-trends study over at least a five-year period. A number of local observers in each community will collaborate. By observing these communities closely for a period of years, it is believed that significant trends will be discovered.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE ONE-ACT PLAY TOURNAMENT.

The New Hampshire Extension Service has conducted for the past two years a one-act play tournament. Seventy communities have competed. Every county in the state participated this year. State prizes were awarded to the three winning teams. Following the state finals at the University during farmers' and home makers' week, a conference on rural dramatics was held. Special assistance was given to "coaches" in this tournament through the cooperation of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

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AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Research work in rural organization during the past year has been mainly on the "Membership Relations Study of the Farm Bureau in the State of Ohio." This study has been conducted by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department

of Agriculture, the department of rural economics, Ohio State University, cooperating. Field work for this study has been completed.

For the year 1931, it is planned to complete a study on rural organizations in several typical Ohio counties. This study was begun in 1929, but dropped in 1930, in order to cooperate in the Farm Bureau study, the field work of which has been completed.

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AT THE WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Professor Fred R. Yoder, Head of the Department of Sociology of the State College of Washington, has a year's leave of absence to study agricultural missions for the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry Commission. He will study agricultural missions and rural villages in Japan.

The Department of Sociology, cooperating with the State College Agricultural Experiment Station and the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, has completed the field work for two studies: "Local Rural Social Organizations," and "Local Rural Community Leaders." The field data have been tabulated, and two bulletins are now in preparation, which will be published next summer. The field work for these bulletins was done by Mr. Harvey W. Starling, a graduate student in the Department of Sociology.

Mr. A. A. Smick, who took his M. A. degree in Sociology at the State College of Washington in 1928, and who made a study of farm migration in selected communities in Washington, has returned to the State College as an instructor in Sociology. Mr. Smick took graduate work in the University of Minnesota last year.

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

New Publications Available. "Standards of Living," Extension Circular 241, is available from the Office of Publications, College of Agriculture, Madison. It attempts to present "the most pertinent data available on prevailing standards of living of rural families" and to suggest new avenues of approach to further studies and projects in research and extension in this field.

"Rural Standards of Living in Dunn and Walworth Counties," Stencil Bulletins 104 and 105, are available also from the Office of Publications, College of Agriculture, Madison. These publications embody the results of preliminary tabulation on two units of a combined farm business and family living study which is being conducted by the Departments of Rural Sociology, Home Economics, and Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, and the Divisions of Farm Population and Rural Life, and Farm

Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Student Rural Life Conference. Eighty delegates representing 18 colleges and universities participated in the Student Section of the A. C. L. A. Conference held at Madison, Wisconsin, October 8-10. Student Section sessions were in charge of Helen Melton, Iowa State College, and Jack Burton, West Virginia University, President and Secretary of the Student Section, assisted by committee chairmen, including Evelyn Holden, West Virginia University, William Carpenter, University of Tennessee, Lee Jewell and Frank Clements, University of Wisconsin, Eleanor Parkhurst and Reva Gooch, Western (Mich.) State Teachers College and Ralph Miller, Iowa State College.

The program consisted of three acquaintanceship or fellowship meetings and three discussion sessions or forums. It was set up according to the plan arranged at the preliminary Student Conference held at Madison, March 28-30.

Special features not scheduled on the regular program were talks by L. H. Bailey, C. J. Galpin and K. L. Butterfield.

Three Collegiate Rural Life Clubs were affiliated with the American Country Life Association according to the new plan worked out by student representatives and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Association. Since the Conference other clubs have affiliated and still others have expressed an interest. Complete report of the Student Section Conference is now available.

Country Life Conference Well Attended. "The best we ever had" was the verdict of the sponsors of the annual meeting of the American Country Life Association held at the University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture, this past October. More than 1400 persons from 28 states and 5 foreign countries were registered at the Conference. Twenty-five kindred groups shared in the programs of the Conference and also held independent meetings for their own members.

Members of the Wisconsin Rural Sociology Department who were hosts to the Conference included J. H. Kolb, Chairman of the General Conference Program Committee; E. L. Kirkpatrick, Editor of the Standards of Living Source Book, and Chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs; and A. F. Wileden, Wisconsin Secretary of the 1930 Country Life Conference.

Wisconsin Stresses Dramatic and Musical Program. Dramatics among farm folk of the state has been encouraged by the Rural Sociology Department in Wisconsin for the past four years. Nineteen counties in the state participated in such events last year. This year forty of the seventy-one counties are considering plans for dramatics. In addition, a new project in music is being encouraged. Counties are first obliged to arrange a county musical event, and from that, if they care to do so, select a musical group to represent them in a state music festival.

These state events, which are under the direction of A. F. Wileden of the Rural Sociology Department, are to be held in Madison as a part of Farm Folks' Week, February 2-7, 1931.

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AT VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

An unusual book went on sale in November, to the writing of which five professors of Vanderbilt University contributed. The book is published by Harper and Brothers, and is entitled, "I'll Take My Stand: The South and the Agrarian Tradition." The book is an attack on industrialism for the South. It carries a strong brief for Agrarianism, urging its fundamental sanity as a psychology of life, built on a social and economic technique that has justified itself. Note the skepticism of the industrial order implied in these words: "The gospel of progress is a curious development, which does not reflect great credit upon the supposed capacity of our species for formulating its own behavior. Evidently the formula may involve its own practitioners in self-torture or suicide, just as readily as in the enjoyment of life."

As a result of the controversy aroused by this book, a public debate followed in Richmond, Virginia, on the question, "Shall the South be Industrialized?" The affirmative was taken by the Editor of the Virginia Quarterly Review; the negative by one of the contributors to the book, a Professor of English at Vanderbilt University.

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BELGIUM HONORS DE VUYST.

Friends of M. Paul De Vuyst, for many years Director General of agriculture in Belgium, gathered in Brussels August 7th, in a tribute to his unexampled service to Belgium agriculture, at which time a portrait of M. De Vuyst was unveiled. The "Manifestation" was organized by a committee with Baron Tibbaut, President of the Chamber of Representatives, as chairman, and addresses were made by Baron Tibbaut and others concerned with the different social movements in which M. De Vuyst has participated. M. De Vuyst in responding urged his hearers to unite in a program of wider public support for agriculture and the betterment of rural communities in order to make agriculture more profitable and rural life more attractive.

Benjamin R. Andrews,
Professor of Household Economics,
Teachers College, Columbia University.

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COOPERATION IN EGYPT.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Egypt prints a pamphlet of 22 pages in English, entitled "Cooperation in Egypt." This is designated as Pamphlet No. 15, Government Press, Cairo, 1930. Mr. O. M. Anayat is statistician for the Cooperative Section, - a man highly interested in the social development of the human factor in agriculture. The following quotation from the pamphlet will indicate some of the difficulties of Egyptian cooperation.

"As regards the social field, there is a certain amount of progress made in it, though less than in the economic field. It is not very easy to achieve progress in the latter, and much less so in the former.

Nevertheless we believe that unless a cooperative society has something to its credit more than the improvement of the material condition of its members, and unless it develops their capacities and helps to form character and to elevate social life, it is of little real significance.

It is satisfactory to mention that the indifference which formerly prevailed amongst members of our societies in regard to attending meetings and doing their duties generally, is now being diminished; and that where credit is granted, members are more punctual in their payments than before. The 'one-man' type of society is gradually vanishing. The Section is doing its best to induce the members to take a social interest in their societies and an active part in the conducting of their business. Meetings are not so poorly attended now as formerly, and are usually orderly and members' voices are heard in the proceedings.

Committee-men are now better informed in regard to the theory, practice and ideals of the movement; and the rank and file are more acquainted with the procedure of public meetings and with the ways of public speaking. In their meetings, which always have a programme of proceedings, they do a good deal of work in spite of the fact that the societies in general have not yet succeeded in training the right type of man to perform the duty of secretary efficiently.

Such economic and social progress in our cooperative field as is recorded above, though modest as compared with what is taking place in other countries, may be considered satisfactory under our circumstances; and we hope, by continuing this slow but sure advance, to see the cooperative society one day playing its full part as an agency of social reconstruction, working for the welfare of the people of Egypt."

EVERY COMMUNITY SURVEY OF MAINE.

Under the joint auspices of the Interdenominational Commission of Maine and the National Home Missions Council, a survey of the Protestant church situation in Maine has been made under the direction of Dr. H. N. Morse. The findings of the survey are contained in a 67-page pamphlet, issued from 105 East 22nd Street, New York City. Two sections of the report, "Economic Conditions and Population Problems of Rural Maine," and "The Approach to the Situation," were prepared by Prof. Ralph S. Adams of Bangor Theological Seminary.

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES TEACH RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

The Bangor (Maine) Theological Seminary offers an elementary course in rural sociology, under the title, "Rural Life in the Making"; also a course in "Agricultural Movements and Problems." Students in these courses are expected to make research studies of their respective parishes, which when complete will give a picture of New England rural religious conditions. The instructor is Professor Ralph S. Adams.

The Hartford (Connecticut) Theological Seminary offers a course in "Sociological Backgrounds and Parish Methods" and a course in the "Agriculture of the Bible." The instructor is Dr. Malcolm Dana.

The Yale Divinity School offers a rural course which is enriched by addresses from specialists in rural conditions. Dr. Malcolm Dana is the instructor.

The Newton (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary offers courses on the "Town and Country Field," "Town and Country Church Problems." Prof. C. M. McConnell, instructor.

The Boston University School of Theology offers, "Town and Country Field," "Agricultural Missions," "Country Church and its Community," "Country Life in the Bible." Prof. C. M. McConnell is the instructor.

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A STUDY OF THE STUDENT HOMES OF CHINA.

Teachers College, Columbia University, publishes in 1930 a study of Chinese life as observed in the homes of students attending Yenching University, Peking, China. It is significant that the author, Dean Ava B. Milam, considered it necessary to make this preliminary study as a background for considering courses in home-making and organizing a home economics department in the Chinese University. This brochure of 98 pages will repay any student of standards of living for the reading. It comprises an observation of family organization, economic status, standards of living, the child, and the need of home economics in China.

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MORE ABOUT THE PUNJAB VILLAGE.

The Oxford University Press in 1930 publishes "RUSTICUS LOQUITUR, or The Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village," by Malcolm Lyall Darling, author of the Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt, etc. The author says that the book came to be written because, in the course of official duties as registrar of cooperative societies in Punjab, he undertook an extensive tour on horseback with the primary object to find out what headway cooperation was making in the countryside. Very significantly, Mr. Darling says, "Throughout I have tried to ascertain what the peasant does and what he thinks on each question, believing that this is an indispensable preliminary to all schemes for his betterment." This point of view explains the title of the book. Any American wishing to detach himself from the every-day routine and habit of rural American living in order to think about it, and examine it afresh, will find in this analysis of the life of India's peasant population a material aid to the maintenance of the research attitude.

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SIR HORACE PLUNKETT AND INDIA.

In the book "Cooperative and Rural Welfare in India," published in 1929 by Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta and Simla, and written by B. B. Mukherjee, Sir Horace Plunkett contributes a foreword telling why he personally welcomes this book. The following paragraph from the foreword will be of interest to American rural sociologists.

"It is a sermon on the text, Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living - words used by me many years ago when, at President Roosevelt's request, I suggested to him a fitting formula for his Country Life Policy. Little did I foresee either the number or the quality of the thinkers on the modern problem of rural life to whom these simple words would appeal. Prof. Mukherjee has earned the gratitude of his fellow-workers in the field of rural social endeavour by interpreting them in their application to the diverse human and material conditions of agricultural India. In effect he tells his countrymen and all now striving for their welfare that the centre of the problem is Better Business and that Better Business is Co-operation."

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THE ECONOMIST IN SCOTLAND ON SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

Dr. J. S. King, agricultural economist in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in a conference at the London School of Economics recently, in discussing a program of research in agricultural economics, stresses attention to the sociological differences finding expression in the different values placed by farmers upon the means of life. He goes on to say:

"Peasants of the north-west of Scotland may prefer an easy-going life and the satisfaction of a few elementary needs on a 'croft', to the fulfilment of a wider range of needs expressed by a higher level of earnings in industrial life. The Ayrshire family-farmer may impose long hours and strenuous labour upon himself and his family in order to accumulate capital to put his sons into other farms, where they may pursue an equally intensive programme of production. The ownership of a small farm, on which hard manual toil for unregulated hours is coupled with some measure of independence, may, in a peasant community, be regarded as more desirable than easier conditions of life coupled with service given for a weekly wage. These motives again are not the concern of the economist, but he must bring them into account when assessing the strength of the forces which underlie the rewards achieved by agriculturists in general, and in weighing possibilities of adjustment. The rewards to be obtained in the industry will indeed depend in the long run largely upon the character and the standards of life of those who are attracted to or employed in the industry, their suitability for other occupations, the relative mobility of their work and resources for obtaining alternative employment and the extent of such alternatives. These factors have a considerable bearing upon the intensiveness of competition for farms and for farm work, upon the standards of life that are in fact obtained by both farmers and workers, and upon the rentability of farms of various types and sizes. They may indeed be more fundamental in explaining the level of agricultural prosperity at any time than are matters of organisation of marketing, or even of production, or than the level of taxation, since they underlie the force of the competition for employment of labour and capital in the industry."

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REPORT OF THE BUDAPEST CONFERENCE.

The Secretariat General of the International Commission of Rural Life, 40 Rue Des Joyeuses Entrees, Louvain, Belgium, has published Bulletin No. 8, being a full report of the International Conference on the Improvement of Rural Life, held in Budapest, Hungary, June 1, 2, 3, 1929. It will be recalled that Mr. Asher Hobson was the American delegate to this Conference, serving as Chairman of the Conference on June 2.

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LE PLAY HOUSE CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of LePlay House (Institute of Sociology, London) took place November 1 and 2 with a demonstration of survey exhibits; reports of work done during the past year by the Institute; family studies in Chester; the social survey of Hull; social studies in Finland; the sociological basis of modern architecture. These conferences are made up largely of groups of students from schools and colleges.

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DR. BUTTERFIELD REPORTS ON SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN SOUTH AFRICA
AND RURAL INDIA.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has issued Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield's report on rural conditions and sociological problems in South Africa for the information of its Board of Trustees. It is a 42-page document, boiled down almost to an outline of things done, things said, things observed, and persons met. The list of 200 persons with whom Dr. Butterfield had interviews in various towns and cities of South Africa is an imposing commentary on the breadth of his survey.

Dr. Butterfield's sojourn in rural India, between November 22, 1929, and May 3, 1930, - as he covered 16,000 miles of travel, observation and conference - thinking out the problems of the rural village, is now available in report form, in a booklet of 160 pages, entitled The Christian Mission in Rural India. To the rural sociologist who knows Dr. Butterfield's contribution to rural life in the United States, this study of the total situation of the farmers of India will prove highly stimulating. The contrasts between the United States and India will start the thinking process anew; but far more, they will awaken that seriousness of purpose, without which rural sociology is a sterile discipline. The report is published by the International Missionary Council, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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PSYCHOLOGY AND THE COUNTY AGENT.

Another evidence of the recognition in Germany of the importance of the psychology of the human factor in agriculture is at hand in a brochure of eighty-nine pages by Max Schonberg, Leipzig, Germany, with a foreword by Prof. Dr. F. Falke, Director of the Institute for the Science of Agricultural Enterprise, of the University of Leipzig. In this Institute Mr. Schonberg worked out the thesis of his book. The title is "Die Kunst der Wirtschaftsberatung in der Landwirtschaft" (The Art of Expert Consultation in Agricultural Economics). The publisher is J. H. Barth, Leipzig.

In the foreword, Dr. Falke says, "The agricultural enterprise is an organism which consists of a large number of single organic parts of which the most sensitive and decisive one is man himself, the manager of the enterprise. Therefore, no intervention may take place in the organism without due regard to this sensitive organ, man, in the management of the enterprise. This publication represents the first step with which a new sphere of agricultural science is being entered. I am sorry to state that it must be unreservedly said that this side of farm consultation has not been sufficiently appreciated, because the consulting expert should not only be equipped with knowledge concerning the matter (agriculture), but he must above all possess the correct judgment of man. He must be a psychologist."

If the consulting specialist (county agent in the United States) needs to know comprehensively this sensitive factor in the agricultural

enterprise, man, as Dr. Falke urges and Mr. Schonberg elaborates, how much more does the research student need to take this sensitive factor into account in every rural problem?

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CLOTHING THE NEBRASKA FARM FAMILY.

The University of Nebraska College of Agriculture Experiment Station published in August 1930, Bulletin 248, entitled, "The Cost of Clothing the Nebraska Farm Family," by J. O. Rankin. This bulletin is based on the survey described in Nebraska University Experiment Station Bulletin 219, published in 1927. Professor Rankin is on a leave of absence from the Nebraska College of Agriculture for the academic year 1930-31.

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LARGER PARISH RESEARCH.

An Interdenominational Journal for the study of group ministry for group churches has been launched with an editorial board of twenty-seven members. This is published monthly at 124 S. Gordy Street, El Dorado, Kansas, the editor and publisher being Paul F. Holmes.

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EDUCATING FARM BOYS AND GIRLS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Professor W. F. Kumlien has made a recent study of the high-school education of farm boys and girls in South Dakota, which is published as Bulletin 250 by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. A portion of this study was made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. An interesting result of the study shows that slightly more than half of the farm children of high-school age in South Dakota are now enrolled in high school. It is estimated that less than one-third of the general run of farm children attending high school return to the farm after finishing their high-school course. The students, however, that take vocational agriculture make a much better showing, seeing that between 60 and 70 per cent return to the farm. The study seems to show that the farmers of eastern South Dakota would gain little by building up a separate rural high school system apart from the villages, towns, and cities of their respective communities.

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MANUAL ON STANDARD OF LIVING.

Preparatory to the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the American Country Life Association at the University of Wisconsin in October, Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick brought together a useful compendium or hand-book on STANDARDS OF LIVING. This manual of 79 pages was published by the Ex-

tension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and the American Country Life Association, is Circular No. 241. This document will prove of value to any rural sociologist for reference on the subject of farm family living.

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A CORRECTION.

In the September ACTIVITIES, it was stated that Mr. E. A. Terry is making a study of the defunct Tri-State Tobacco Cooperative. This is an error. Mr. Terry's project with Dr. Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia is "A Study of Cooperative Commodity Marketing in the Southeast." For the year 1930-31 the study will concentrate on the cotton cooperatives of the Southeast.

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